

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

JANUARY, 1896.

## LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25\*

(Continued from page 453.)



Sep. 29, "Lafayette Day" in Philadelphia 1824. had become a part of the history of the city, when "the next morning the mayor, Joseph Watson, came to visit General Lafayette, he brought the report from the high constable, which he showed the General. 'See there,' said he, with an expression of lively satisfaction; 'see how freemen behave. More than forty thousand strangers have come to participate in the rejoicings of my fellow-citizens, and I have

not found it necessary to increase the number of watchmen. We have but a hundred and sixty, who are unarmed, and they have not had a single tumult to repress in this night of joyous and popular effervescence. Examine these reports; not a single complaint—not the slightest trouble,' and joy sparkled in the eyes of this virtuous magistrate."

About noon General Lafayette went to the State House and

\* From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was begun in our issue of July, 1895.

"The chronicle of 'Lafayette's Visit to the United States,' which is now appearing in THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, is of particular interest at the present time. Just now there is indication of a revival of interest in Lafayette. He has scarcely receive the attention which he merits by reason of his picturesque and unique place in the struggle for American liberty. Next to Washington, he was the most interesting character in the Revolution. He appeared as a champion of liberty, fighting only for a principle. His service to the Revolutionary forces and the founders of the republic was inestimable, but still there was a great deal of the Don Quixote about him, which lent romance to his exploit. THE REGISTER for October contains many other good things."—*The Record, Chicago.*



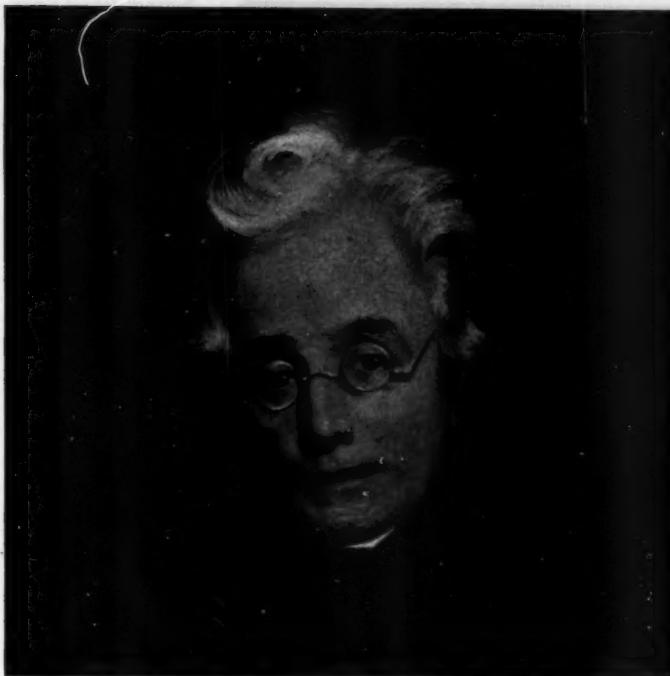
MAJOR WILLIAM JACKSON.

ered the address on the part of the Society, signed by David Lenox, pres. At five o'clock he dined with the corporation at "Mr. Kid's saloon, next to the Mansion House" At this affair there were members of Congress, the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and their staffs, the governor of Louisiana, senators Van Dyke, of Delaware, R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and John Elliot, of Georgia, and many Revolutionary officers, among them Captain Anthony Cuthbert and Major Isaac Roach.

received callers until three o'clock. Among the bodies who paid their respects to him were: The Society of the Cincinnati: David Lenox, Caleb North, Alexander W. Johnson, John Tolbert, John Markland, James Glentworth, William Jackson, John Steele, Peter Peres, Callender Irvine, John R. Latimer, and Allen McLane. Major William Jackson deliv-



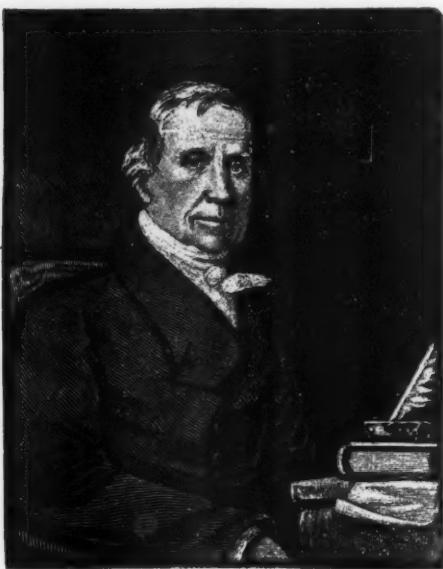
MRS. WILLIAM JACKSON.



PETER S. DUPONCEAU.\*

Mayor Watson presided, and Dr. White said grace. After the cloth was removed there were responses to thirteen regular toasts and a number of volunteer toasts by Mr. McIlvaine, Adjutant-General Porter, Samuel Breck, Matthew Carey, Colonel William Duane, Peter Christian, Edward S. Burd, Aquilla A. Browne, Samuel Badger, and William Strictland. In the evening he joined a small party at the house of Rev. Dr. Fredrick Beasley, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who resided at 289 Chestnut street; and at 10 o'clock, went to the beautiful mansion of General and Mrs. Thomas Cadwalader, southeast corner Ninth and Arch streets, where he remained until midnight with a number of

\* From a portrait owned by the American Philosophical Society.



JUDGE WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

highly eloquent addresses, delivered by some favorite person from their number. One of the deputations was the pastors of every church in the county, headed by the venerable Bishop White, chaplain of Congress during the Revolution. Another delegation was composed of the French residents of the city, headed by Mr. Duponceau, who had also headed the delegation from the Philosophi-

distinguished persons, chiefly military officers, assembled by the Major-General to meet him.\*

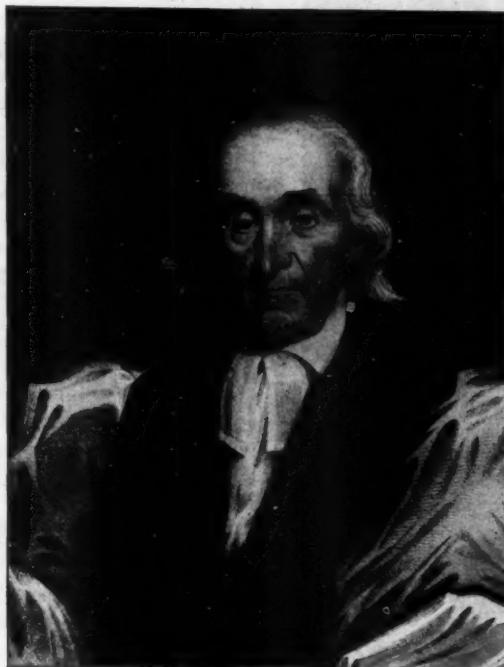
On Thursday Sep. 30, day and Oct. 1. Friday the General's rooms at his hotel were crowded, and a great number of ladies and gentlemen were presented; numerous societies also came forward and tendered their thanks and veneration to him in appropriate and sometimes



FREDRICK BEASLEY, D.D.

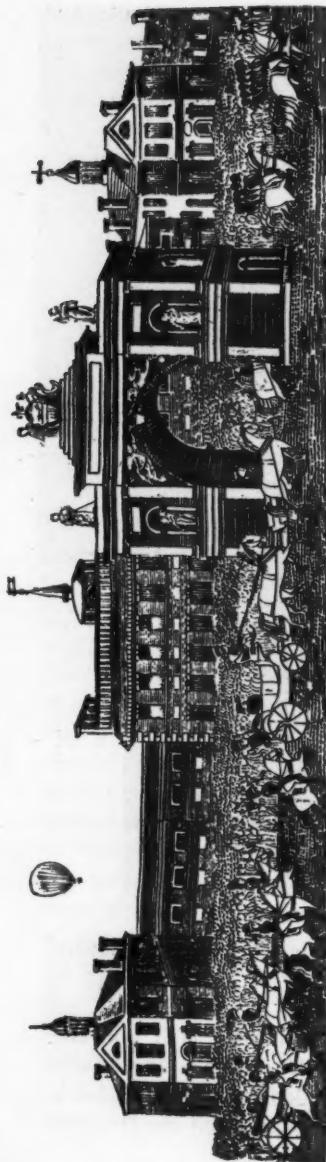
\* Communicated by Dr. Charles Cadwalader.

cal Society and the Philadelphia Bar. He was an old friend of Lafayette, as he had served as an aid on the staff of General Steuben. General Simon Bernard, who had been lieutenant-general of engineers under Bonaparte, and subsequently was appointed by Congress brevet brigadier general in United States army and placed in charge of the construction of fortifications, was also with the French gentlemen.



WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.

These two days were especially interesting to the General. On Thursday evening he dined privately at his hotel, kept by Chester Bailey, and subsequently visited at Dr. Griffitt's, and then went to Mr. Huerta's concert, in Masonic Hall, and after this called upon Mrs. Powell. During these days addresses were delivered to him, one after another, by deputations, in MS. books and scrolls. The aged soldiers were represented by Dr. John



LAFAYETTE'S ARRIVAL AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, SEPTEMBER 28, 1824.  
*From a cotton handkerchief (owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society), printed as a souvenir of Lafayette's visit, by the Germantown Print Works, Philadelphia.*

Keemle; the Bible Society and the Chamber of Commerce, by Robert Ralston; the young ladies of Patrick Coad's school, by Miss Johanna Grotjan, daughter of Peter A. Grotjan, and granddaughter of Captain Samuel Pennimore, who served under Lafayette and also paid his respects to him at this time; the pupils of Rhoad's school, the Washington Benevolent Society, by William Milnor—on behalf of this Society Samuel Kennedy presented Lafayette at Washington Hall, with a snuff-box made of the wood of the Penn Treaty tree.

On Friday, before dinner, the General called upon the family of Judge Peters and upon Mrs. William Jackson, 97 Spruce street. After Dining with Governor Shulze, he visited the widow and daughter of Colonel Tousard at Mr. Anthony Stocker's, 118 Pine street, and Mrs. Nicklin, daughter of General McPherson. Lafayette also called with Judge Tilghman and Mr. Biddle on several people whom he had known in war times, among them Hannah Till, a colored woman, then aged over one hundred years, at her home, 182 South Fourth street, below Pine street. She had been cook

to Washington and Lafayette for several years. The General learned that "Aunt Hannah's" home was encumbered with a mortgage, and arranged before he left the city to have it paid off. Another old acquaintance he visited was Sergeant Wallace, who, it was alleged, carried him when he was wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

In the evening he visited the rooms of the Philosophical Society, listened to a paper on "Improvement in Government,"



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES L. BONAPARTE, S. E. COR. TWELFTH AND MARKET STREETS.

by Mr. Ingersoll, and held a brief reception to the members, and then went to Nicholas Biddle's, 273 Chestnut street, where he remained the balance of the evening. During the day a meeting of the prominent citizens was held at the Coffee House to take steps towards erecting a monument to Washington in Washington square. Lafayette was asked to lay the corner stone and Elihu Chauncy was appointed treasurer of the monument fund.

Among those who privately entertained General Lafayette during this visit to Philadelphia was General Robert Patterson. At that time he was thirty-two years of age and full of youthful



MRS. ROBERT MORRIS.\*

enthusiasm and patriotism. He had already served his country as captain in the War of 1812. General Patterson at that time was living in a large, old-fashioned brick house on the east side of Ninth street, No. 113, between Walnut and Locust. He was one of the committee on invitation to the ball given in honor of General Lafayette, and Mrs. Patterson went with her husband to the ball.†

Oct. 2. On Saturday, General Lafayette visited the navy yard.  
About half-past eleven o'clock the line of march was

\* From portrait by Trumbull. Copy furnished by her descendant, Dr. Henry Morris, Philadelphia. † Communicated by Mrs. Sara P. Mitchel.

taken up. A company of Marines from the yard, in charge of Major Gamble, with a band of music, led the van; then followed a large body of volunteer militia, the whole under command of Colonel John G. Watmough; after which came the barouche in which were seated General Lafayette and Governor Shulze; then followed a number of carriages, containing the Board of Commissioners of Southwark, the Committee of Arrangements and distinguished guests, the 1st City Troop acting as a body-guard.

The civic portion of the procession was led by Naval-Con-



MRS. MARY KENYON ASHBRIDGE.\*

structor Samuel Humphreys, as chief marshal, and assistants: Richard Palmer, Ebenezer Ferguson, Joshua Reybold, Robert

\* From miniature in possession of Mrs. Henry Hobart Bellas, Germantown, Philadelphia.



HORACE BINNEY.

O'Neil, George L. Eyre and Alexander J. Reed. The cortege was preceded by citizens residing in the district of Southwark, carrying handsome banners with appropriate designs and inscriptions. They were followed by a deputation from the Lafayette Guards; then came the Society of Painters, the "Young Men Mechanics," the Shipbuilders, the Fraternity of Coopers were followed by the citizens of Moyamensing; after them came the Weavers and the Red Men.

The procession moved from the Mansion House, passing down Third to South, down South to Second. On turning this corner there came in view a very handsome arch, with spandrels, erected just below Shippen (now Bainbridge) street. On the keystone of the arch was inscribed in large letters, "Lafayette," with the motto, "The man whom we delight to honor;" on the reverse was, "The friend of Liberty." Lower down on Second street were four lofty poplar trees, two on either side, and directly opposite each other, the tops of which had been drawn together by strong tackle, so that their boughs formed a beautiful and very graceful arch. Two smaller



SERGEANT WALLACE.

arches were thrown across the street, beneath the green foliage, the trunks of the trees forming the pillars. A very handsome arch was also erected on German street, near Fifth.

The procession passed down Second to Christian; thence to



NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

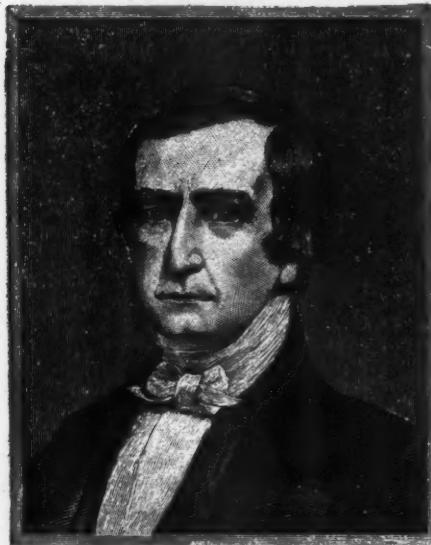
Front, and down the latter street to the navy yard. Upon the whole line of the route the windows of the houses were crowded with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs and threw out bouquets of fragrant flowers as the hero passed along. Arriving at the south gate, the party alighted from the carriages and



PETERS MANSION, "BELMONT."

entered the quarters of Major Gamble, commanding the Marine Corps. Lafayette was here received by Commodore Barron. In front of the quarters he was appropriately and eloquently

addressed by Dr. Joel B. Sutherland on behalf of the citizens of Southwark. The reply of the veteran was characterized by that feeling and impressiveness which invariably marked his productions. He was then received by Mrs. Gamble in her drawing-room, where he met a large assemblage of ladies, among whom was Mrs. Lewis, the stepdaughter of General Washington. After partaking



JOHN SERGEANT.

of refreshments, the General proceeded to the parade ground, and in company with Governor Shulze, Commodore Barron, Generals Cadwalader and Bernard, passed in front of the Marines, who were drawn up in line at a present arms, after which a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery. In the avenue leading from the barracks were stationed 800 well-dressed children, belonging to the Southwark Free School, who chanted an anthem, composed for the occasion, as the illustrious guest



ROBERT RALSTON.

passed along. Near this a triumphal arch, of classical construction, had been erected by Commodore Barron. It was surmounted by a completely equipped ship in miniature, bearing the French flag. She was intended to represent the *La Bonne Mere*, the vessel which first bore the gallant hero to our shores. On the head of the arch was inscribed his magnanimous declaration to our commissioners in Paris, when, with grief, they informed him "that the exhausted state of their funds and their



COMMODORE DALE.

reaching the eastern end of the wharf, near the large ship-house, he was again saluted, this time by the corvette *John Adams*, the receiving ship, her yards and rigging being manned by the jolly tars who composed her crew, and they made the very welkin ring with loud and heartfelt cheering.

The company now proceeded to the mold loft, where a sumptuous banquet had been provided. Among the distinguished

total lack of credit made it impossible to procure for him the means of conveyance across the Atlantic." "Then," said he, "I will purchase and equip a vessel myself." Stacks of muskets adorned the bases of the arch, the *tout ensemble* producing a very fine and striking effect. Passing down the avenue towards the river, followed by a great concourse of officers and citizens, he was saluted by the Lafayette battery, temporarily placed in the lower part of the yard for this occasion. Upon



DR. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND



COMMODORE BARRON.

Commodore Barron delivered an eloquent address, closing his remarks with these words: "Permit me, dear General, to assure you that among the ten millions of my countrymen who bid you a heartfelt welcome, none do it with more sincerity than those attached to the navy." The General replied in fitting terms,

guests present were the General's son, Colonel Torrens, Secretary of Legation from Mexico, Governor Shulze and his aids, Colonel Pallascos, Consul General of Colombia, the venerable Bishop White, Judge Peters, members of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Mayor, Recorder and members of the City Councils, Generals Cadwalader, Bernard and Patterson, and many prominent naval and army officers.

After Bishop White had pronounced the blessing,



MARINE BARRACKS, OLD NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.



MAJOR ISAAC ROACH.

Johnson's fine band played many appropriate airs. The mold loft, where the collation was served, was 120 feet long by 45 feet wide. Eighty feet of this spacious apartment was appropriated to the ladies, and separated by a screen and folding doors, from the apartment designed for the reception of the General. In this room were at least 600 ladies; a greater assemblage of beauty and fashion had, perhaps, never been witnessed in Philadelphia

highly eulogizing that branch of the service to which the Commodore himself had added lustre, and closed his speech with the following remarks: "I am happy, my dear Commodore, in your affectionate welcome; but whatever may be my feelings of personal gratitude to the navy of the United States, I feel myself under still greater obligations to it for the honor it has done to the American name in every part of the globe."

During the repast



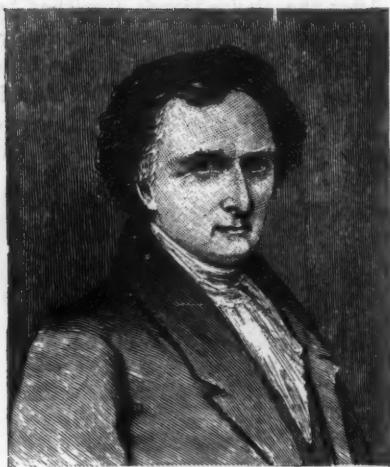
THOMAS P. COPE.

on any former occasion. After the choice viands, furnished by John Kelly, one of the workmen at the yard, had been thoroughly discussed, the folding doors were thrown open, and the gentlemen entered the ladies' apartment; and here the illustrious visitor was almost overpowered by that delicate homage the gentler sex so well know how to pay. He retired about



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE IZARD, U. S. ARMY.

three o'clock—and was again saluted by the batteries and the receiving ship—to Major Gamble's quarters, and rested a while. Thus ended one of the most memorable events recorded upon the log of the old Philadelphia Navy Yard. Secretary John Quincy Adams, who happened to be in Philadelphia at that time, made an entry in his private journal referring in glowing



DR. JAMES RUSH.

hour for the General, who tarried too long at the navy yard. After this function Lafayette visited Mrs. Barry and attended Professor Francis Blondeau's concert, and listened to a programme of songs and marches dedicated to him. (Lafayette was very much affected with such honors upon this visit. An admirer, Dr. T. W. Dyott, presented him with a "Lafayette Flask," a pint pocket brandy bottle with a likeness of the General impressed on one side and on the reverse the arms of the United States. "Lafayette Snuff-boxes," "Lafayette Stocks" and "Lafayette Cra-

terms to the warm and enthusiastic ovation tendered to Lafayette by the naval officers attached to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The General returned to the city escorted by the military, and went to the Masonic Temple to dine with about 400 Masonic brethren and M. W. Grand Master Judge John B. Gibson. The dinner, which had been prepared by Haviland, was kept waiting over an



MRS. JAMES RUSH.

vats," bearing his picture, had a large sale in the streets). The General then repaired to General Cadwalader's for the balance of the evening.

Oct. 3. On Sunday, Lafayette attended divine service at the historic Christ Church, where he occupied General Washington's pew with Mrs. Morris and Miss Frances Wright, a guest of Mrs. Olmsted on North Fourth street, who ac-



MRS. THOMAS CADWALADER.

companied him. Miss Wright was Madame d'Arusmont, an English lady known subsequently as the "pioneer woman in the cause of woman's rights." Many distinguished strangers and officials were present, among them John Quincy Adams and wife. After the service the General walked out Chestnut street with Mrs. Morris and called upon Major Lenox, at northwest corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets. After attending vespers at St. Augustine's, he drove into the country and dined with Judge Peters at his seat "Belmont," who had invited several officers of distinction to meet him. On his return to the city late in the evening from "Farmer" Peters—the Judge prided himself on this appellation and that he had the "richest, oldest and largest farm in Pennsylvania,"—the General made several calls upon acquaintances who expected him.



JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

another was Malvina Kay, a pupil of T. T. Smiley's school, 29 Church alley. Subsequently during the day Lafayette with Judge Peters and Mr. J. Q. Adams and the Councils' Committee, visited many public institutions. At the Pennsylvania Hospital they found all the floors ingeniously decorated with flowers, wreathes, mottoes, etc., or wrought in white sand. Here they were entertained by Messrs. Samuel Coates, Roberts Vaux, Charles Roberts and Thomas Morris.

After dining with Revolutionary officers at the Mansion house, he attended in the evening a grand civic ball at the Chestnut Street Theatre, the managers being J. R. Ingersoll, Samuel Breck, James N. Barker, George M. Dallas, Benj. Tilghman, Nath. Chapman, Robert Patterson, Louis Clapier, A. M. Prevost, John K. Kane, Nicholas Biddle and Joseph McIlvaine; and assistants: Isaac Norris, E. F. Brasier, Charles F. Mumford, Alex. W. Ingersoll, H. D. Gilpin, Edward Yorke, A. Monges, Thos. Nancrede and Edward Carey. The company began to assemble soon after seven o'clock, and consisted of two thousand or more persons, of whom six or seven hundred were invited

Oct. 4. On Monday morning about three thousand children of both sexes, from the different schools in Philadelphia, were arranged on the State House lawn and addressed by General Lafayette, and delivered addresses to him. One of the youthful orators of the day was Henry Cadwalader, a son of General Cadwalader, a pupil of the academy of Tappan and Staples, and

strangers, among them Mr. J. Q. Adams and wife, U. S. Senators John Elliot, of Georgia, and T. H. Williams, of Mississippi; Mr. Forsythe, of Georgia; Mr. Christopher Rankin, of Mississippi; the Du Ponts, of Delaware; Colonel K. J. Van Dyke, aid to Governor of Delaware; Midshipman L. M. Goldsborough, Mrs. Anthony, Miss Abercrombie, Mrs. and Miss Binney, Mrs. R. H. Bayard, Mrs. Thomas Biddle, Miss Barclay, Mrs. and Miss Chapman, Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. and Miss Clapier, Mrs. and Miss Chew, Miss Drayton, Miss Dickenson, Mrs. W. F. Emlin, Mrs. and Miss Frazier, Mrs. and the Misses Gilpin, the Misses Gouverneur, the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. J. R. Ingersoll, Mrs. and the Misses Jandon, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. and the Misses Lieper, Mrs. Lardner, the Misses McEuen, Mrs. and the Misses McCall, Mrs. and the Misses Meredith, the Misses Mifflin, Mrs. Norris, Mrs.



GEORGE WOLF.



ROBERT WHARTON.

and the Misses Peters, Mrs. and Miss Prevost, Mrs. and Miss Read, Dr. and Mrs. Rush, Mrs. and the Misses Smith, Mrs. and the Misses Tilghman, the Misses Travis, Miss Waln, Miss Willing, Miss Wilcocks, Mrs. and the Misses Pennington, General Izard, and many prominent military men.\*

The ball regulations stated that the "usual ball dress must be worn; no gentleman can be admitted in boots." Twenty-two hundred tickets were issued. General Lafayette appeared at nine o'clock, and was received at the door by the managers of the ball. He was conducted the whole length of the apartments, through an avenue formed by the ladies (with them the daughters of Dr. Bollman, who generously attempted the

\* From the *Daily Advertiser*, October 4th and 7th, 1824.

rescue of Lafayette from the prison at Olmütz\*), to the bottom of the stage, where Mrs. Robert Morris, surrounded by a bevy of young ladies, among whom were Mrs. Mary K. Ashbridge, a protégée of Mrs Morris; Miss Sallie Patterson, Mrs. William Jackson. Governor Shulze and Mayor Watson waited to greet him, the band playing an appropriate air during his progress. As soon as he was seated the dancers were called, and at least four hundred couples were immediately on the floor. The dancing did not cease until near five o'clock, though the company began to retire at about three. The ladies were



JOHN VAUGHN.

\* An entertaining book entitled "The Knight of Liberty; a Tale of the Fortunes of La Fayette," by Hezekiah Butterworth, published recently by D. Appleton & Co., New York, relates with illustrations the episode in Lafayette's life in which Eric Bollman, the German medical student, and the young American, Francis Kinlock Huger, took so prominent a part that they will ever be associated with that of Lafayette and the Olmütz prison.



CAPT. CUTHBERT.

served with refreshments in the ballroom while the gentlemen feasted on the second floor. At twelve one of the managers from an upper box proclaimed a toast to the nation's guest, which was hailed with enthusiasm, and accompanied by the descent of a banner from the ceiling, on which a sentiment was wrought in golden characters. Behind this was suddenly displayed a portrait of the General.

CAPT. CUTHBERT. Oct. 5. On Tuesday afternoon Lafayette dined with the French gentlemen of the city at Washington Hall. This was a very elegant affair. Amongst those who spoke to toasts were: John Q. Adams, Mr. Salazar, General Bernard, G. W. Lafayette, Judge Peters, C. J. Ingersoll, Joseph Watson, George Vaux, R. Branu, L. Clapier, J. J. Borie, M. Levasseur, V. P. Laurens, Dr. J. G. Nancrede, A. Tesseire, P. Lajus, M. Tete, G. Garesche, Mr. Breban, A. Monges, W. Tete and Mr. Pahet. In the evening at eight o'clock he left Philadelphia for Chester in the steamboat, Willmour Whilldin, captain, accompanied by the Governor of the State, committee of the councils, and General Cadwalader.

*The Committee of Arrangement, by the particular  
desire of General La Fayette, request the honour of*

*Anny Cuthbert Esqrs*

**Company—to dine with the General, at the Mansion  
House, on Monday next, at 5 P. M.**

**By order.**

*Jas. I. Lewis*

**Chairman;**

**Saturday, 2d Oct. 1824.**

*(To be continued.)*

C. H. B.

## MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH.

BY MARGARET W. LEIGHTON.



Michael Wigglesworth says in his autobiography: "I was born of godly parents that feared ye Lord greatly, even from their youth, but in an ungodly place, where the generality of the people rather derided than imitated their piety." We do not know the exact location of this place, but it was somewhere in Yorkshire county, England.

In 1638, when Michael was seven years old, his parents decided to come to the new world, where they would have more religious freedom than was possible in England. They stopped at "Charles Town," Mass., for about a year, and then sailed for New Haven. Their first winter there was a very trying one. They lived in a cellar, which was partly underground, and one night the heavy rain poured in, drenching little Michael in his bed. In consequence of this, he had a severe illness.

Before he was eight he was sent to school to the famous Ezekiel Cheever, then a young man, lately married, who kept school in his own house. He says: "Under him in a year or two I profited so much through ye blessing of God, that I began to make Latin and to get forward a pace." But just at this time his father became lame and had to take him out of school. By the time he was fourteen, he says, he had forgotten all the Latin he knew. This so distressed his ambitious and disinterested father that he again sent him to school. He found all the boys who were below him before had now risen far above him, and was disheartened. He must have been an apt scholar, for notwithstanding his disadvantages, it was not long before he outstripped many of them.

After two and three-quarters years he was sent to Harvard

College, which, he tells us, was an act of great self-denial on his father's part, as he had "but one son to be the staff of his age and supporter of his weakness," and was poor beside.

At this time the divinity students were required to repeat the sermons, which had been preached to them in public, whenever called upon. Michael was familiar with shorthand—no doubt quite a rare accomplishment in those days—and he took down the sermons as they were delivered.

He says when he entered college he had a "naughty, vile heart," and acted "from self and for self;" but, when he had been there about three and a half years, God, in his love and pity to his soul, wrought a great change in him, both in heart and life, and from that time forward he "learnt to study with God and for God." Before this time he had thought of devoting



REV. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH,  
SECOND HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

himself to the study and practice of "physick," but then decided to devote his life to "serve Christ in the work of the ministry."

He graduated at the head of his class in 1651, taking, with nine others, the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after this he was chosen a Fellow of the college, acting as tutor, and Cotton Mather says of him: "With rare Faithfulness did he adorn the Station, laboring to make his pupils good Christians as well as good scholars." We have some specimens preserved of his method of instruction, which show the earnest, enthusiastic character of the man. One address to his pupils on "Eloquence," says:

"Of Cicero, who, when he had naturally a shrill, screaming, ill-tuned voyce, rising to such a note that it indangered his very life, yet by art and industry he acquired such a commendable habit as none with ease could speak more sweetly than he. And Demosthenes, though he were naturally of a stammering tongue, crasy-body'd and broken-winded, and withall had accustomed himself to a jetting uncomely deportment of his body, or some part of it at least; when, to conclude, he had scarce any part of an orator, yet, by his indefatigable pains, he so overcame these natural defects as that he came to be reputed prince of the Grecian Eloquence.

Would you, then, obtain this skill? Take Demosthenes his course; gird up your loins; put to your shoulders, and to it again and again and again; let nothing discourage you."

All the time he was teaching he was preparing himself for the ministry, and his devoted, self-sacrificing father had the great satisfaction of knowing before his death that Michael had begun to preach.

The first call that he is known to have had was to Malden, about a year after his father's death, in 1654. He succeeded Malden's first and not over-liked elder, Rev. Marmaduke Mathews. He was only twenty-two years of age, and was ordained as teacher. An old English custom brought to this country was that of choosing two ministers for each church, one called the teacher, the other the pastor. The former officiated in the pulpit, while the latter cared for the flock in the open field, exhorting and arousing the people between the times for their congregating at the house of worship.

Mr. Wigglesworth's constitution was not by any means a robust one, and much of the time his health was so poor that he was obliged to relinquish his active church duties. After working in Malden for ten years, he had serious thoughts of resigning the ministerial office on account of his poor health.



REV. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, D. D.,  
FIRST HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

No physician of that time seems to have understood the nature of his malady, or been able to do anything to benefit him. He says in his commonplace book: "My distemper will not suffer me to be in any one place or posture half an hour at a time. I cannot go abroad to meet with friends, nor am I able to discourse an hour with any that come to me." He speaks of trying various kinds of pills, but with no good results.

During this long period of ill health he worked most industriously in doing what good he could. This consisted largely of writing poems on religious subjects. Of these, his frightful "Day of Doom" became very celebrated. It is a description of the last judgment portrayed in the light of the convictions of our stern Puritan ancestors. How can we reconcile the gentle charity of Mr. Wigglesworth's actual life with the demoniac satisfaction with which, in the name of Christ, he disposes of the condemned:

## CCI.

## THE JUDGE PRONOUNCETH SENTENCE.

Ye sinful wights and curséd sprights that work iniquity,  
Depart together from me forever to endless Misery ;  
Your portion take in yonder Lake, where Fire and Brimstone flameth ;  
Suffer the smart which your desert as its due wages claimeth.

## CCV.

They wring their hands, their catiff hands, and gnash their teeth for terror ;  
They cry, they roar for anguish sore, and gnaw their tongues for horror.  
But get away without delay, Christ pities not your cry ;  
Depart to Hell, there may you yell and roar eternally.

Faint indeed to-day is our conception of the comfort taken by the primitive Puritan in the inexorableness of law. The children studied this book with their catechisms, learning among other things that the unbaptized infants were assigned the easiest room in Hell.

The first edition of eighteen hundred copies was published in 1662, and by the end of the year every book was sold. This was a remarkable fact considering the character of the book and that only forty-two years had elapsed since the landing of the Pilgrims. Mr. John Ward Dean in his "Memoir of Michael Wigglesworth" says the popularity of this book was as great as that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mr. Wigglesworth made some money by the sale of this edition, and took a voyage to Bermuda the following year, mostly in the hope of improving his health, but also "to help the people's modesty" in putting in his place "a better watchman and a more painful laborer." He took eight barrels of flour with him, but says he was unable to sell them as the people could not make a good loaf of bread. Their diet was so "faint" it did not at all agree with him. He returned only slightly benefited in health, but he tells us that he found more love from his people and they did more for him of their own free wills than for many years before his journey.

About the time he was called to Malden he married Mary Reynor, of Rowley. She died after a few years, leaving him one little girl. At this time his second wife was unborn.

About the year 1679 he married Martha Mudge, of Malden. She had been his serving maid, and was but eighteen years of

age, six years younger than his daughter. There was considerable feeling among the people against this marriage, as it was considered extremely unsuitable. Rev. Increase Mather offered as a great objection the fact that she had never been baptized, was not a church member, and he said: "The like never was in New England. Nay, I question whether the like has been known in the Christian world." Notwithstanding these remonstrances Mr. Wigglesworth said he never regretted the marriage, and that this wife was the means of his acquiring a better state of health. She died at twenty-eight, leaving five girls and one boy.

He says with regard to his writing, "Some days the Lord hath so assisted me that I have made near or above twenty staves." He was ardently devoted to his people and ministered to their bodily wants as well as their spiritual. He had made some study of medicine, and tells us that one of his remedies was Balsam of Fennel.

We read in his Sabbath memoranda entries like the following: "March 21, 1658. Oh, how vehemently do I desire to serve God, and not myself, in the conversion of souls this day! June 5th. Now in the strength of Christ I desire to seek him and the advancement of God's glory in the salvation of souls this day. Oh that I might see the fruit of my labors before I die! Oh my soul perform this as thy last."

In May, 1686, he had the honor of being called to preach the sermon before the General Court of the colony and was asked afterwards to prepare it for printing.

For many years there was no salary settled upon Mr. Wigglesworth, and the early town records of Malden being lost we cannot see what presents were bestowed by his parishioners. In December, 1682, it is recorded that a cartload of fire-wood was voted him. In order to help support his family he prepared young men for the ministry.

In 1693 it was voted that he should have in money fifty-five pounds yearly, the use of the parsonage and sufficient fire-wood as long as he continued in his ministerial office.

It was less than two years after his second wife's death that he began to write to Mrs. Avery, the widow of an eminent Dedham physician. The first letter is dated Malden, Feb. 11, 1690. In it he thanks her for courtesies to him while he was at

her house the preceding October, and asks her if she still continues in her widowhood and whether a man may visit her without offense. He says, "If you cannot conveniently return an answer in writing so speedily you may trust the messenger to bring it by word of mouth, who is grave and faithful and knows upon what errand he is sent." He condoles with her upon the death of her mother which had recently occurred. In the second letter dated March 23, 1691, he begins as before by thanking her for her kind entertainment of him, and continues, "I have made bold once more to visit you by a few lines in ye inclosed paper, not to prevent a personal visit, but rather to make way for it, which I fully intend the beginning of ye next week if weather and health Prevent not, craving the favor that you will not be from home at that Time." In the inclosed paper he sets forth plainly all the reasons why it would be desirable for Mrs. Avery to become his wife, and also the objections to the same. A portion of this most curious epistle says, "Be pleased to consider that although you may Peradventure have offers made you by Persons more Eligible, yet you can hardly meet with one that can love you better, or whose love is built upon a surer foundation, or that may be capable of doing more for you in some respects than myself. But let this be spoken with all humility, and without ostentation. I can never think meanly enough of myself. Whither there be not a great suitableness in it for one that hath been a Physician's wife to match with a Physician." Of the objections he offers as the first and greatest his age, the next the number of his children, but says, "the number may be lessened if there be need of it." What frightful possibilities this sentence suggests, however, we can only conjecture, as Mrs. Avery evidently did not require that the number of children should be reduced, but brought more with her. We learn that she was beloved for her kind, charitable disposition, and it was no doubt a great blessing to him to have such a wife in his old age.

During his last courtship he had made for Mrs. Avery a tiny silver locket, which is still in perfect condition. It is curiously wrought, on the face a heart resting on an anchor, with wings on either side and on the back the words, "thine forever." This descended after Mrs. Wigglesworth's death to her great-grand-

son, Rev. Thomas Cary, a minister in Newburyport. Mr. Cary's colleague, Dr. Andrews, had married a descendant of Michael Wigglesworth. One day Dr. Andrews' family were visiting Mr. Cary's. As a pleasant entertainment Mr. Cary told his guests the story of the locket and brought it out. It was on a ribbon and he hung it round the neck of Dr. Andrew's daughter, saying it ought to go to another branch now, having remained in his family long enough. The little girl's mother had received among other relics after her father's death a tiny silver box. The cover was made of an English shilling and on the bottom were the letters S. W. She had never been able to discover for what purpose the box was intended. It was too small for a ring, but the little heart-shaped locket just fitted into it, and of course the letters S. W. stood for Sybil Wigglesworth, Mrs. Avery's name after her second marriage. So after having descended in separate branches of the family for three generations, the two parts of this devoted lover's gift were reunited in the fourth.

It was Michael Wigglesworth's earnest wish that he should continue useful to the end of his life, and this was granted him, in that he was sick only ten days, and "was but one Lord's day taken off before his last." He died on Sunday morning, June 10, 1705, lacking but a few months of seventy-four. Cotton Mather, in his sermon upon Mr. Wigglesworth's life and character, said: "It was a surprise unto us to see a Little, Feeble Shadow of a Man, beyond Seventy, Preaching Twice and Thrice in a Week; Visiting and Comforting the Afflicted; Encouraging the Private Meetings; Catechising the Children of the Flock, and managing the Government of the Church, and attending the Sick, not only in his own Town, but also in all those of the Vicinity."

He was a man belonging to the strictest sect of Puritans. The clergy of that day were Bible students—men of prayer; humble, patient, hopeful—and, if "their creed was opaque, their hearts were luminous. They stood on a higher plane than their successors, exercising proportionally a higher power over their hearers. Their people revered them, were constant in attendance on their services and submitted gladly to their sway." \*

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\* John Ward Dean, in "Memoir of Michael Wigglesworth."

Rev. Joshua Wheelman says in his "Ecclesiastical History of Malden," speaking of Mr. Wigglesworth: "He was possessed of a sweet and gentle spirit; his life was full of kind words and deeds and was devoted to the good of others." He says it was a remarkable fact that the first three Hollis professors of divinity at Harvard College, who held the chair for eighty successive years with high reputation, should have been the son, grandson and great-grandson of that good man. The first Hollis professor was Mr. Wigglesworth's youngest son, the only child born after his marriage with Mrs. Avery.

Not long ago I visited Mr. Wigglesworth's grave in the old Malden cemetery known as Bell Rock. All about the dark slate headstones bore names familiar to students of early New England history. The inscriptions on many were very clear, and I had no difficulty in reading the legend on Mr. Wigglesworth's:

MEMENTO	FUGIT
MORI	HORA
HERE LYES BURIED Y <sup>E</sup> BODY OF	
THAT FAITHFUL SERUENT OF	
JESUS CHRIST Y <sup>E</sup> REVEREND	
MR. MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH	
PASTOUR OF Y <sup>E</sup> CHURCH OF CHRIST	
AT MAULDEN	YEARS WHO
FINNISHED HIS WORK AND ENTR'D	
APON AN ETERNAL SABBATH	
OF REST ON Y <sup>E</sup> LORDS DAY JUNE	
Y <sup>E</sup> IO 1705 IN Y <sup>E</sup> 74 YEAR OF HIS AGE.	
HERE LYES INTERD IN SILENT GRAVE BELOW	
MAULDENS PHYSICIAN FOR SOUL AND BODY TWO.	

At the top was one of the hideous cherub's heads so much used in those early days. Beside him sleep a young daughter of his last wife and a grandson. His second wife lies not far away.

I strolled slowly up the street which bears his name and stood on the great rock, where the bell which called our forefathers to meet for prayer and counsel hung so long. Opposite was the site where the old parsonage stood, and I seemed to see "that Little, Feeble Shadow of a Man," my great-great-great-great-grandfather, coming out and crossing the highway to minister to some sick parishioner, or to exhort his flock to nobler and more Christian lives.

## THE REGULATORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY W. H. BAILEY, SR., LL. D.

(Continued from page 47.)

Judge Henderson's letter is corroborated by the affidavit of Ralph McNair.<sup>1</sup> We may fairly infer from the affidavit of James Lyon that some of the Regulators, on the occasion referred to, were Highland Scotch as they drank "damnation to King George and success to the Pretender."<sup>2</sup> A letter signed by James Watson,<sup>3</sup> Robert Lytle,<sup>4</sup> Thomas Hart,<sup>5</sup> Francis Nash, William Johnson,<sup>6</sup> James Thackston<sup>6</sup> and James Monro, corroborating McNair, was sent to His Excellency dated September 30, 1770.<sup>7</sup> In it, they intimate that His Excellency's pacific policy has not been appreciated by the Regulators and they suggest some other line of conduct. A meeting of the Council was then called for October 10. His Excellency laid all the papers relative to the late riot before them and desired their opinion. They advised a reference to the Attorney-General which was ordered.<sup>8</sup> His Excellency, on the petition of the freeholders of Hillsborough, granted them a charter to elect a burgess for the town.<sup>9</sup> The Attorney-General (October 18) rendered his opinion upon the matter referred to him as follows:

1. That the pulling down of Mr. Fanning's house, etc., amounted only to a riot;
2. That the conduct of the Regulators in breaking up the Court was only a misdemeanor, although of the highest grade;
3. That words, substantively taken, are not sufficient to convict a man of treason; but, may be if accompanied or followed by overt acts.

He then suggests that no process can effectually issue; that, if apprehended, the insurgents would have to be tried in the

<sup>1</sup> One of the very few natives who having been aligned against the Regulators became a Loyalist. His property was confiscated (Ired. Rev. 380).

<sup>2</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 246.

<sup>3</sup> A former sheriff whom the Regulators had complimented (8. Col. Rec. 232), but who, Rev. Foote says, was "the most odious officer" (Foote, sketches 52).

<sup>4</sup> A justice of the peace.      <sup>5</sup> Ex-Sheriff.      <sup>6</sup> Merchant.

<sup>7</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 232.      <sup>8</sup> Ib. 249.      <sup>9</sup> Ib. 251.

district where the offenses had been committed ; that he apprehends that, in view of the late demonstration, such a proceeding would prove ineffectual and then further suggests, First, the policy of calling a General Assembly in order that such laws may be passed as may be sufficient for the emergency. Second, that the Colonels be directed to muster the militia to the end that it may be discovered what force of *volunteers* might be obtained if needed.<sup>1</sup> These suggestions were adopted.<sup>2</sup> His Excellency, by advice of the Council, then issued a proclamation (October 18) which, after reciting the recent outrages, directs the Justices of the Peace to investigate the matters judicially and transmit the depositions to him.<sup>3</sup> His Excellency reports his action to the home authorities.<sup>4</sup> The Sheriff of Anson reports resistance to the collection of taxes by 177 insurgents.<sup>5</sup> In November, 1770, the houses, etc., of Judge Henderson were burned and, thereupon, His Excellency issued a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the act, etc.<sup>6</sup> Henderson informed the Council that it was believed that a large body of Regulators intended to come to New Bern in order to intimidate the General Assembly which, then, sat there. His Excellency, by the advice of his Council, wrote to the Colonels in the counties through which the Regulators were expected to pass, to hold themselves in readiness for the emergency.<sup>7</sup> About this time a "Loyal Regulators'" Association was formed and amongst its members were Francis Nash, Adlai Osborn,<sup>8</sup> Alexander Martin (afterwards Governor) and Thomas Henderson.<sup>9</sup> The object of the Association was to maintain the constitution and laws and was especially aimed at the suppression of the Regulators by lawful means.<sup>10</sup> The Legislature met at New Bern, December 5, 1770. In his address His Excellency, amongst other matters, urges them "to make the most scrupulous inquiries into the complaints against public officers . . . to establish fees in so express a manner as will put them beyond the possibility of doubt or abuse. This will give great and just content to the public; you shall be furnished

<sup>1</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 251, 252. <sup>2</sup> *Ib.* 253. <sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 253, 254.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* 255. <sup>5</sup> *Ib.* 256. <sup>6</sup> *Ib.* 258, 259. <sup>7</sup> *Ib.* 260, 261.

<sup>8</sup> Ancestor of the late Judge Osborne and Rev. E. A. Osborne of Charlotte, N. C.

<sup>9</sup> Brother of Judge Henderson. <sup>10</sup> *Ib.* 273.

with an account of the fees taken by me on each instrument I have issued, that the country may be informed of my conduct in this particular." He then speaks of the Court riot "as the proceedings of a seditious mob, men, who regardless of the royal clemency for former trespasses, and in open contempt of the admonition given them by a resolve of your house last session, have (accompanied with circumstances the most insolent and inhuman) torn down justice from her Tribunal and renounced all Legislative authority. Were these men who have broken through all the bounds of human society, and trampled under foot the laws of their country, allowed to shelter themselves under those laws, the situation of this country would be deplorable indeed. Social liberty must then yield to brutal licentiousness, and the honest of all conditions become a prey to the wicked. I am told these insurgents are determined in the prosecution of their profligate design" His Excellency then states that the Government has shown itself able to control them. He then recommends the raising of an army to march into the settlements of the insurgents to act as a *posse comitatus* and restore tranquility. He expresses the conviction that "the cause before us is not the cause of an individual, or an opposition merely to administration, but to the Constitution."<sup>1</sup> The response of the Assembly was prepared by Maurice Moore. In it, His Excellency is congratulated for his "tender concern for the welfare of the Province" as also for the means he had suggested for redressing grievances. It proceeds to point out that whilst oppressive fees have been exacted the practice was attributable to an inconsistent and oppressive fee bill; that act has annexed fees to unnecessary services, which in this country are never performed; yet ideal as they are, they are carefully attended to, and often received; in other cases, much to the prejudice of the officer, it has left services necessary and incumbent, wholly unprovided for . . . the late daring and insolent attack made on the Superior Court by the people who call themselves Regulators we hold in the utmost detestation and abhorrence. The deliberate and preconceived malice with which it was contrived, and the brutal fury with which it was executed, equally bespeak them unawed by the

<sup>1</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 282-287.

laws of their country, insensible to every moral duty, and wickedly disaffected to government itself. The dissolute principles and licentious spirit by which these people are actuated and stand united, render them too formidable for the ordinary process of the law.

Sensible of this, Sir, we owe it to our Sovereign, our constituents, and ourselves, to adopt measures, at once spirited and decisive. \*<sup>1</sup> The address concluded thus: "Your approaching departure from your Government is a circumstance truly detrimental to the interests of this Province, and is justly to be lamented, etc." <sup>2</sup> We find no dissent to or protest against this address from either Husbands or Prior, members from Orange and Regulators, or Person who, if a Regulator, kept in the back ground. It being reported that the Regulators were on the march toward New Bern, the Legislature authorized the raising of the militia to oppose them.<sup>3</sup> An act was passed at this session for regulating attorneys fees and also for regulating and ascertaining the fees of officers, providing a summary mode for abuse by extortion.<sup>4</sup> A riot act was also passed; its main provisions were:

1. That a riotous assemblage of ten, failing to disperse, after being so required by a lawful officer, should constitute a capital felony.
2. That if, in resistance to the attempt to disperse them, any of the rioters should be killed the killing should be disipunishable.
3. That if such assembly should obstruct a court, the collector of taxes or destroy certain houses the offender should be guilty of a capital felony.
4. That prosecutions for any such offences committed since the first day of March, *then past*, should be triable in *any* Superior Court, etc., but the offender should not be subject to *greater punishment* than if the act had not been passed.
5. That such offenders might be outlawed.

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\* We should give Dr. Caruthers credit for never having seen this production of his coined Regulator.

In this and other quotations I have adopted servilely, the punctuation of the text though, in some instances, quite inaccurate.

<sup>1</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 311, 312.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*    <sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 346.    <sup>4</sup> 2 Dav. Rev. 473, Sec. VI.

6. That if any should oppose the regular military force and refuse to lay down their arms, etc., they should be deemed guilty of treason.<sup>1</sup>

At a council meeting (19th January 1771) a Court of Oyer and Terminer was ordered to be held at New Bern pursuant to this act.<sup>2</sup> Husbands had been expelled and, on a *mittimus* from the Chief Justice, had been cast into New Bern jail.<sup>3</sup> His Excellency informed the home authorities that an attempt at his rescue was apprehended; also, that many counties were unanimous in supplying volunteers and expresses the hope that the beneficial laws, lately passed, will have a strong tendency to re-establish peace.<sup>4</sup> Francis Nash writes, inclosing affidavits to the effect that the Regulators are preparing to rescue Husbands and to lay New Bern in ashes and that they had fixed on February 11 to march to that end;<sup>5</sup> thereupon preparations, in earnest, for a defensive war were inaugurated.<sup>6</sup> The rage of the Regulators is disclosed in an affidavit of Waighstill Avery<sup>7</sup> whom they had arrested.<sup>8</sup> An attempt at accommodation is made by a joint committee of loyalists and Regulators appointed by the respective leaders.<sup>9</sup> It is signed by the officers (amongst them) Alexander Martin.<sup>10</sup> The Court met and, after sixty-two bills found against the Regulators, adjourned without further action. Among the witnesses are Adlai Osborne and John Butler.<sup>11</sup> John Frohock and Alexander Martin<sup>12</sup> write a long letter to the Governor in which they (amongst other matters) state that they had agreed with the Regulators to arbitrate their differences; they also state that "these deluded people begin to grow sick of Regulation, and want peace on any tolerable terms etc."<sup>13</sup> The letter is too long for even an analysis. On February 16, Rednap Howell wrote to Husbands a letter (intercepted) full of bitter denunciations and violent threats.<sup>14</sup> The Council (March 18, 1771) unanimously advise war.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 481, *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> Ib. 490. <sup>3</sup> Ib. 494. <sup>4</sup> Ib. 495. <sup>5</sup> Ib. 497. <sup>6</sup> Ib. 500, 501.

<sup>7</sup> Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

<sup>8</sup> Ib. 518. <sup>9</sup> Ib. 521. <sup>10</sup> Ib. 522. <sup>11</sup> Ib. 528-533.

<sup>12</sup> In the interview the Regulators said that Frohock and Martin were "some of the persons against whom they were to complain." Showing, beyond doubt, that Alexander Martin was neither a Regulator nor a sympathizer with them.

<sup>13</sup> Ib. 533-537. <sup>14</sup> Ib. 536. <sup>15</sup> Ib. 538.

On the same day the Judges, by letter, informed His Excellency that, in view of the September riot and the present temper of the Regulators, they "cannot attend that [Hillsborough] Court with any hope of transacting business in it, or indeed with any prospect of personal safety to ourselves"<sup>1</sup> and their reasons were, by the Council, adjudged sufficient.<sup>2</sup> On March 19, His Excellency notified the Colonels to be ready for march by April 20.<sup>3</sup> From the records of the Superior Court of Hillsborough (March 1771) we learn that Husbands and the others who broke up the Court at the last term still continuing their riotous meetings and severely threatening the judges, lawyers and other officers prevented any judges from attending.<sup>4</sup> His Excellency (April 5) replied to the letter of Frohock and Martin and says that he disapproves of their conduct in attempting to screen themselves and other guilty officers from trial according to law and denounces their programme as a most censurable precedent. He, however, declares that his march to the up-country is not intended to impede the negotiations inaugurated by them as before stated.<sup>5</sup> As witnesses could not be produced against Husbands on the indictment for libel the Grand Jury ignored the bill and he was set at large (February 8).<sup>6</sup> On April 23 the army took up its line of march<sup>7</sup> and on May 16, 1771, the battle of Alamance was fought.<sup>8</sup> Proclamations of pardon, on terms of submission, were issued. Husbands, Hunter, Howell and William Butler were excepted and outlawed.<sup>9</sup> It is not within the scope of this paper either, on the one hand, to praise or denounce either Tryon, Fanning and others opposed to the Regulation, or, on the other, the Regulators. Too much undigested twaddle of that kind has already been uttered. Let our effort, rather, be to ascertain whether:

First. The Regulators were either justified in, or excusable for, the course they pursued:

Second. What was the true character of the Regulation?

The Regulators, at the start, as we have seen, disavowed any disaffection to either the form or mode of government or the laws but based their complaints upon the malpractices of public officers. These alleged malfeasances consisted in extortion and

<sup>1</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 538.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*    <sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 540.    <sup>4</sup> *Ib.* 542.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.* 545.    <sup>6</sup> *Ib.* 546.    <sup>7</sup> *Ib.* 574.    <sup>8</sup> *Ib.* 584.    <sup>9</sup> *Ib.* 617.

in the failure of goods sold on execution to bring their value. We have, also, seen that, at the Maddox Mill, meeting they resolved to pay no more taxes until they were satisfied that the same were lawful and rightly applied, and, further, to pay no unlawful fees. At the next meeting they attribute the cause of their grievances to the malfeasance of officers and, so, from one meeting to another and in memorials (all the while professing perfect loyalty) they complain of extortion and high taxes, one or both. After awhile they complain that lawyers and clerks are elected as burgesses; complain of people for voting for them and pray that they be precluded from being candidates and various other relief not germane to the character of the grievances alleged. In one petition they pray for many political changes; but, soon, these *quasi* abstract propositions are entirely ignored and they recur to the extortions and the unfair selection of jurors. It cannot be claimed, with any force, that a change of political policy, not involving constitutional principles, could even palliate an armed revolution; but, the Regulators did not use force to that end; they did not pretend to do so; the cry of the mob, uttered contemporaneously with the force exerted, has always been deemed, not only evidence but strong evidence—sometimes termed *natural* evidence—to characterize the act done; so, when an uprising took place, the battle-cry was extortion and oppressive taxation; that was the refrain of the turbulent element. Was there extortion? Yes, certainly, technical: laymen, to appreciate the true inwardness of the charge, should learn that this is an exception to the general rule requiring intent to be proved. If an officer charges *a mill* too much even in a heavy bill of costs, either negligently or carelessly or in good faith, it furnishes no excuse. Thus, Fanning asked the County Court to fix the *quantum* of his fee for registering a deed. The Court did so. Fanning charged a fraction *less* than the amount so fixed, and, yet, the Attorney-General of England held that he had charged somewhat too much. He was, of course, convicted; but, the Court were so satisfied that Fanning had *intended* no wrong that they only fined him "a penny and the costs." But let it be conceded that extortion abounded can it be urged, with any propriety, that its existence justified or excused the Regulators in beating the offenders, tearing down their houses, insulting the

Judge and breaking up the Court? The Courts were open, Fanning convicted, and, on his conviction, he promptly resigned. Did it justify or excuse the burning of Judge Henderson's houses? Or, (what Dr. Caruthers thinks was so amusing an affair) the pounding to pieces of a church bell!<sup>1</sup> Could such conduct be palliated, had the offender been a thief from whom they could not recover their stolen property? But, the Courts were not corrupt; the Regulators were willing to trust Henderson to try their cases and gave it as one excuse for the Court riot that Howard (the chief justice) had not attended; then, as Fanning had become rich, and there were then no elastic homestead laws in force, what hindered them from suing Fanning, Frohock, Nash and the other officers to recover back the extortionate excess? They exulted that they had evident proof in their receipts; such evidence could not be gainsaid and would have entitled every man defrauded to have recovered; the great majority of the cases would have been cognizable before the court of a single justice —where justice would have been administered in the old *pie poudre* fashion and should such justice have decided against them, can anyone doubt that the Governor (who then possessed the power of removal) would have removed such corrupt justices with like *pie poudre* promptitude, and, thereupon, such justice would have been, in turn, liable to suit? And all this without the aid of the gentlemen of the long robe! Suppose that affidavits had been laid before the Governor and Council tending to show partiality and perversion of the law in the selection of jurors, would not Tryon, who bore with the insurgents so patiently and endeavored so hard and so long to propitiate them and to redress their wrongs, have removed such justices?<sup>2</sup> But, instead of trying and testing him, they content themselves with whining, guzzling whiskey, perhaps, to King George's damnation, whipping sheriffs and committing all sorts of acts of personal vengeance, none of which could bring back the

<sup>1</sup> The credulity of preachers is proverbial, but sometimes their zeal outruns their credence. Dr. Caruthers says (Life Caldwell p. 133 note) that they smashed the bell because they did not know what a church-bell was—yet, he also says (p. 115), that they had been religiously educated; and, Foote says, well versed in the Shorter Catechism! The Doctor says it was very amusing—So would Mark Twain.

<sup>2</sup> Justices then held their commissions *dum bene placito*.

extorted fees. But, why pretend that they had no redress except in lacerating human backs in the light of the artificial borealis created by them from burning houses? Why, if they feared to "put themselves upon the country," because "packed," did they not appeal to that country which could not be packed, promptly? They claimed to have elected the vestrymen by twenty to one. They did elect Husbands and Pryor, in 1770, to the House of Burgesses. Why did they not proclaim their wrongs on the hustings and procure a yell at the polls that would have reached the seacoast? Can it be supposed, for a moment, that the "Sons of Liberty" would have turned a deaf ear to their demonstrable tale of oppression, or that the grand people of the Albemarle belt, who fought eight years for their own rights, would not have harkened to the cry of their wronged fellow subjects?

Can we, for a moment, indulge a doubt that such gallant knights—yea, knights, without the bended knee and blunted blow—as Caswell, the two Moores, John Baptista Ashe on Cape Fear; Samuel Johnston, John Campbell and John Harvey on the Albemarle; McCulloch, Montfort and Jones in the centre, and Avery, Osborne and Polk in the west, would not have listened graciously, considered judiciously, and, if satisfied of any serious wrong inflicted or suffered, have so changed the laws as to have afforded these complainants full and overflowing means of redress? But Husbands was in his element as leader of an insurrection—a cowardly wretch, who egged on, not intelligent and educated men (as Dr. Foote and Caruthers forced themselves to believe) but a simple, uncultured class of rustics, without moral restraint or religious influence, in the main, to acts of violence, which, by the unerring philosophy that regulates all unlawful combinations, was bound to burst its original bounds, and, as it did, culminate in illogical and supererogatory crime; and, when his infatuated adherents found themselves forced to craven submission, inglorious flight or manly battle, chose the last, their leader and apostle fled incontinently, only to engage, after a short interval, in another insurrection equally unlawful and fully as fruitless. Every manly heart must pulsate with sympathy for the great mass of these misguided, and, as they conceived themselves to be, oppressed insurgents. But, the Regulators also, in a vague sort of way, complained of illegal

taxation. This was a real grievance, but remediable, alone, through legislative action. Had the situation of all the subjects been the same there would have existed no ground for this complaint; but such was not the case. The people further East had means of paying their taxes other than in money; those in the disaffected, belt only in hard cash. These latter seemed, at one time, to have seen this difference in a dim way; but, instead of appealing, through their representatives, to their Eastern brethren for an *ad valorem* system of taxation or other adequate redress, they illogically cast the blame upon the collecting officers for simply performing their sworn duty. They were not, however, content with defying the sheriffs but "carried the war into Africa," by "marrying them to black-jacks." Their whole conduct was illogical. For, they complained of partial juries; yet, at the court riot they demanded that the Judge should try *their* cases not only in the enforced absence of the opposing litigants and their counsel, but by a jury chosen from their own set! Not a leader amongst them possessed judgment. There was no system and but a crude and ill-conducted organization. Person, doubtless, felt the force of the, practically, unequal taxation, but he remained in the back-ground, and, of course, his advice came to the Regulators watered. His sound sense, had it been supplemented by his active consociation, might have given a different direction to the movement. At a later day, he proved himself such an ardent and efficient Whig as to throw a doubt as to his ever having been a Regulator. We may conclude our observations on the first proposition by stating that the insurrection could have been easily and speedily crushed, in its incipiency, but for the extraordinary patience, forbearance and humanity of Tryon. Whatever opinions may have been, *formerly*, entertained on this point, no fair-minded student of our history can now doubt his fellow-feeling and sympathy for the insurgents since the publication, in the Colonial Records, of his dispatches to the home authorities. He had no motive to conceal *from them* any antipathy or hostility he is charged with then entertaining towards the Regulators. The invaluable contributions to our history, contained in these records, demonstrate, with unerring conclusiveness, that Tryon bore and forbore with the Regulators until the integrity of his very government,

as he had every reason to believe, was seriously imperiled. And, even to the last, he did nothing rashly, but—before taking any important step—first consulted with and received, in every instance, the unanimous sanction of the Council. And, besides, he received, time and again, the unanimously expressed approbation of the Assembly. Out of four thousand men opposed to him in battle, only fourteen were tried for treason;<sup>1</sup> and, of the twelve convicted, he, by his influence, saved six from a traitor's doom. His moderation after the battle, as demonstrated, stands in bold contrast to that of many of the conquering generals of history.

Second. What was the true character of the Regulation movement? In its inception and progress (inclusive of the court disturbance) it certainly presented no element either of a rebellion or an attempted revolution. Even treason does not, *per se*, import the one or the other. Mere armed numbers offering resistance to certain agencies of the law, however imposing and however, for a time, successful, may constitute the mob traitors,

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Caruthers, amongst his many inaccuracies, says that Tryon exerted all of his influence against those indicted. He says, also, that the persons tried were convicted under an *ex post facto* law. Iredell (afterwards Associate Justice Supreme Court United States), writing contemporaneously, says "however disagreeable the means were, they were justified by the necessity" (T. McRee, Life, etc., 90).

The statute prescribed that certain acts, if committed *before* or after the statute was passed, should constitute treason; and, had the insurgents been tried as for treason predicated of acts committed *before* the passage of the law which would not, but for the law, have amounted to treason, then, *quoad hoc*, the act would have fallen under the denunciation of an *ex post facto* law. But the statute could not, possibly, be so treated as applied to acts occurring *after* its passage, and, *quoad hoc*, was clearly constitutional. Dr. Caruthers traveled out of his *role*, forgetting the maxim *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. The acts for which they were tried were committed *after* the passage of the act. Dr. Caruthers also says that Tryon shot Few, but, we now learn, from His Excellency's dispatches "home," that Few was hanged as an outlaw (8 Col. Rec. 651). The act provided for slaying outlaws without trial, in accordance with English law. Even Rev. Foote does not so distort facts, for he says that Few was hanged without a trial. All the eulogists of the Regulators harp on this fact, which was strictly in accordance with the English law then prevailing in the province. An outlaw is not entitled to a trial. They further reflect on Tryon, for his execution, on the ground that Few was unsafe, yet, do not pretend that the Governor was aware of that fact; and there is no evidence of Tryon's knowledge until reported to him by Willie Jones, after Few's execution, from certain papers found by Captain Jones. To justify the cast of moral blame, the critics should have adduced evidence of Tryon's knowledge *when* Few was executed.

but, cannot, with any propriety, be deemed to fall under the category of either a rebellion or an attempted revolution unless aimed at the vitals of government. Thus: Lt. George Gordon and some of his adherents were tried for treason, but it was always treated as a riot culminating in treason and not as a rebellion. The Regulators, from first to last, asseverated that they aimed, not at the overthrow of government but only at the correction of official misconduct. Nor did any of their subsequent conduct, up to their assembling for battle at Alamance, effect any material change in the character of their movement. The action of the "Black Boys" must be treated as an effort, not to precipitate a battle, but, to hinder the junction of forces. Up then, to early in May, 1771, it might be styled in the jargon of lawyers as a riot *continuando*. As a continuing armed resistance, not to the process of the law in its entirety, but to the execution of certain precepts by certain officers. The records show that Tryon's force amounted in rank and file to one thousand and seventeen men,<sup>1</sup> and we have evidence also derived from the same source that (not counting the Black Boys) the force of the Regulators amounted to about four thousand.<sup>2</sup> Rev. Morgan Edwards estimates the force of the Regulators at six thousand and Tryon's at two thousand.<sup>3</sup> These figures are not given as illustrative or determinative of the character of the result, but to show that the intention of the Regulators was to deter Tryon by a great display of force without a conflict, and that a battle was but a tentative anticipation as, if at all, of a *dernier ressort*.<sup>4</sup> This idea is confirmed by the fact that negotiations were in progress almost to the very moment of battle as well as, if true, the manner in which the apologists for the Regulators claim that they fought. How then can even the battle, if not deliberately settled upon, but culminating by sudden, unpremeditated impulse, be regarded, historically speaking, as evolving the *emeute* into the dignity of a Rebellion or attempted Revolution? Whilst, in practical results, it may be likened to the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, yet, the latter is differentiated, essentially, in its having been deliberately planned for the usur-

<sup>1</sup> 8 Col. Rec. 677.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.* 647, 649, 715.      <sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 655.

<sup>4</sup> As weakening this proposition it is due to state that Dr. Caruthers is of the same opinion (*Life of Caldwell*).

pation of the throne. Perhaps, the most accurate conception of the affair is, that it was a rebellion in *embryo* the *fætus* being crushed before even respiration had commenced. If the *data*, so copiously furnished by the Records, fairly warrants the assumption that *the*, or, *an* impending battle was deemed inevitable, was deliberately agreed upon even as a supposed enforced necessity towards accomplishing the successful resistance to the army of Tryon, and, no *locus penitentiae* intervened before the fatal battle-call of "fire and be damned," then the insurrection arose to the dignity of a rebellion. The military sagacity of Tryon, and General James Moore in the employment of Artillery, (even if there had existed a deliberate purpose to wage war on the part of the Regulators) may have had such a terrorizing effect upon these backwoodsmen (who, Dr. Caruthers says, were so ignorant as to mistake a church-bell for a spice mortar) as to have, morally, paralyzed them, and, either have shaken their previous determination for war or have had the effect to divide their counsels. Again: if so ignorant, as Dr. Caruthers would have us believe, perhaps they made battle pursuant to sedately formed resolves, but, when the cannon belched forth its thunderous music, so novel in those primeval forests, whilst:

The wind, lamenting thro' their caves  
To echo bore the notes alang—

We can well understand that such abnormal manifestations of "spice mortars" looked as if Tryon had enlisted the forces of the devil and, instantly, as to the Regulators—

Put life and mettle in their heels.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> I trust I may be pardoned for thus paraphrasing in the line from Tam O'Shanter the statement of Dr. Caruthers that "there was such confusion as cannot well be described . . . they all soon fled and left the field except James Pugh" (Life of Caldwell 156). You see: "Jamie" knew the difference between a spice-mortar and a cannon. Nearly all of our historians have attributed the authorship of Atticus (8. Col. Rec. 718 *et seq.*) to Judge Maurice Moore. Judge Moore was a very *preux chevalier* and was the friend and admirer of Tryon. This has been shown in the address prepared by him. The address and "Atticus" could not have proceeded from the same man unless the author was a hypocrite. No "Goose Creek" Moore was ever accused of *that* fault. But, these Colonial Records settle the point beyond peradventure; for Judge Moore was a member of the Legislature which passed what the distinguished and erudite Editor of the Records is pleased to term the "bloody Johnston Act" which he, without the usual thought given by him to all subjects that came under his review, characterizes as an *ex post facto* law. It would be monstrous

Poor fellows! Their ill-directed schemes and bad counsel had all ended in dastardly defeat in battle; craven submission thereafter; homes destroyed and six of their confederates suffering the horrible death of traitors, and, when a rightful rebellion was, shortly thereafter, inaugurated the fear of *another Tryon* bears down their souls and they fight not, now, against *oppressors* but the *oppressed* and hand down their names as *Tories* to indelible and everlasting execration!<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding all, let us draw the mantle of a broad charity over their short-comings and drop a tear upon the graves of those misguided strugglers for a forlorn hope.

Whilst good cannot be predicated of evil yet the experiment of even unlawful resistance may operate as a suggestion for reform. This idea is well illustrated in the adoption, at a later period, of many of the reforms suggested by the Regulators. Their efforts and declarations may be likened to good yeast that may, in the future, produce its expected effect as well as when made.

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to suppose, for a moment, that Judge Moore was not perfectly familiar with the provisions of that law. Yet, Atticus evidently had either not seen the law, or was guilty of wilful misrepresentation in stating first, after "the jurisdiction for the trial of capital offenses was by the law restricted to the District where committed" that "this act did not change that jurisdiction" (*Ib.* 722), and then immediately charges Tryon with establishing a new tribunal for the trial of such crimes in a different District (*Ib.*), whereas the Act itself *expressly provides* for a trial of such offenses in *any* District (*Ib.* 483). It is so treated by the learned Editor (7. Col. Rec. Pref. XXVII). Hamilton, a Regulator, in addressing a crowd of Regulators said: "What business has Maurice Moore to be a judge?" (2 Wheel. Hist. 15). Moore, in a letter to Fanning, disavows most emphatically any connection with the Regulators (*Ib.* 316).

<sup>1</sup> North Amer. Rev., Oct. 1844, 266. Iredell styles them banditti (McRee, Life, etc., 89; a mob (*Ib.* 90).

## SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

### HOWELL OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.



HOWELL.

The Howell family, it is hardly needful to state, is of Welsh extraction; the different branches of which, also under various methods of spelling, as ap Howell, Powell, etc., all emigrated to America in its early colonial period. One of the oldest and most respected in its parent country, the representatives have almost invariably been distinguished here in the pulpit, at the bar, in the military service of their country, as well as in mercantile and civic pursuits.

The Howells of New Jersey as well as those of Pennsylvania and Delaware, are all descended from one John Howell, who, in 1697, accompanied by his three children, Jacob, Evan and Sarah, emigrated from the ancient city of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, in Wales, and settled near the centre of the city of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania. Both father and children were members of the Society of Friends, like so many of their fellow country men at that time.

From Jacob, the elder of the two sons of John, the emigrant, are descended all the members of this family in the States above mentioned. He was born in Aberystwyth, on the 18th day, 1st mo. (called March O. S.), 1687. Removing to the city of Chester, the county seat of the then county of Chester (now Delaware), in Pennsylvania, in 1707, he purchased a large tract of land, erected buildings and engaged in mercantile business. These old buildings still stand, but a large stone which had been built in the front wall, with the initials "J. H. 1707," and some characters in the Welsh language cut thereon, has been removed in making alterations, in the past few years.

The following year (1708), he erected a commodious dwelling house on his property on Edgemont street, and married Sarah, daughter of Randall and Sarah Vernon of Lower Providence, Chester county.

This marriage was one of note in those early days. Randall Vernon was a man of eminence in the colony and a very active and influential member of the Society of Friends ; it being through his instrumentality that the monthly meeting at Chester was established and the first meetings for business were held at his house. In 1687 he served as a member of the Provincial Assembly and his name frequently occurs in the county records in various responsible civil appointments, indicating the high esteem in which he was held.



The Howell genealogy states therein that Randall Vernon on account of religious persecution, emigrated from Sandyway, Cheshire, England, in company with his two brothers, Thomas and Robert, and arrived in this country a short time before William Penn, in 1682; settling in Lower Providence township.

They were sons of James Vernon, Secretary of State for Great Britain and related to Sir Edward Vernon, vice-admiral of the Blue in the Royal Navy. They were descended from the Staffordshire branch of the Vernon family, one of the most noble and ancient in lineage in all England, tracing their descent in a direct line from Lord William de Vernon, in the reign of William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied from Normandy in 1066. Randall Vernon deceased in 1725 at the advanced age of eighty-five years, surviving his wife six years.

Soon after his marriage, Jacob Howell appeared as a minister of the Friends' Society and so continued for the period of sixty years, till his decease in 1768, at Chester, Pa. He also rendered important service to his fellow-citizens as a delegate to the Provincial Assembly (1752), and very often acted as arbitrator, on road-juries, commissions for public buildings, etc., for which positions only the more prominent of the colonists were chosen. Jacob Howell left a handsome estate at his death to his family.

By his marriage with Sarah Vernon, he had ten children, whose names and dates of birth, without attempting to follow out in detail each successive line and generation, are as follows :

- (1) Benjamin, *b.* 8th mo., 19th d., 1710; *d.* in infancy.
- (2) Hannah, *b.* 12th mo., 23d d., 1711; *d.* in infancy.
- (3) John, *b.* 12th mo., 12th d., 1713.
- (4) Jacob, *b.* 5th mo., 13th d., 1715.
- (5) Sarah, *b.* 12th mo., 5th d., 1716.
- (6) Joseph, } twins, *b.* 12th mo., 6th d., 1718.
- (7) Samuel, }
- (8) Isaac, *b.* 3d mo., 17th d., 1722.
- (9) Joshua, *b.* 6th mo., 7th d., 1726.
- (10) Mary, }
- (11) Martha, }

John Howell, eldest surviving son of Jacob, married 1739, <sup>A</sup> Katharine Ladd, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ladd, of Burlington, N. J. This John Ladd settled in Burlington, with others of the Society of Friends, about 1678. He was one of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey and assisted William Penn in laying out Philadelphia. The compass and chain used on that occasion are now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington City, having been donated by the children of Samuel Harrison Howell, son of Samuel Ladd Howell, M. D., and grandson of Mrs. Anna (Blackwood) Howell, wife of Colonel Joshua Ladd Howell (1762-1818) who was son of John Ladd Howell, son of John Howell, as stated above.

Connected with the laying out of this City of Brotherly Love, is the following traditional anecdote: Penn offered John Ladd property amounting to about a square in the best portion of the town, or £30 in consideration of his services as surveyor. Ladd chose the money, upon which Penn said to him: "John, thou art a Ladd by name and also a lad by nature! Dost thou not perceive that this will be a great city?"

John Howell, after his marriage to Katherine Ladd settled in Woodbury, New Jersey, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia and thence to Georgia and Charleston, S. C., where he died, leaving two children, John Ladd who married Frances, daughter of John and Frances Paschall, of Darby, Pa., and Sarah, who married —— Sparks.

John Ladd Howell, after the removal of his father to the South, resided in the family of his uncle, Joshua Howell (1726-



MRS. FRANCES HOWELL, 1791-1829.\*

1797), who was a successful and prosperous merchant of Philadelphia and a leading member of the Society of Friends.

John Ladd Howell by his wife Frances, had one surviving son, Joshua, named for his great uncle Joshua Howell, and who added the name of Ladd when he reached manhood. On the death of his father, Colonel Joshua Ladd Howell (1762-1816), inherited in 1797, sixteen hundred acres in Gloucester county,

\* From original portrait by Sully, in possession of son, Henry Washington Howell, Elizabeth, N. J.



COLONEL JOSHUA LADD HOWELL, 1762-1818.\*

New Jersey, together with an interest in the "Fancy Hill" and "West Point" fisheries on the Delaware, which were exceedingly lucrative. These fisheries had been inherited from the Ladd family, through John Ladd, Jr., who was a prominent land-owner in Gloucester county, N. J., leaving an estate of between 6000 and 7000 acres.

Colonel Joshua Ladd Howell married 1786, Anna Blackwood,

\* From original portrait by Sully, in possession of descendant, Henry Washington Howell, Elizabeth, N. J.

daughter of Samuel Blackwood and Abigail Clement, his wife, both of Gloucester county, N. J. This Abigail Clement was a lineal descendant of Frances Collins, one of the council of Governor Samuel Jennings, of New Jersey, in 1683, and also of Sir Gregory Clement and Major-General Thomas Harrison, two of those who had passed sentence of death on Charles I., of England. The *fac-simile* of the death warrant and autograph of the former of the two latter named, is still in the possession of the family.

Eleven children were born to Colonel Joshua Ladd Howell and his wife, Anna Blackwood, viz., Samuel Ladd (1787-1835), Paschal (1789-1811), Anna Maria (1795-1865), Joshua (1797-1800), Richard Washington (1799-1859), Abby (1802-1885), Frances (1791-1829), Rebecca (1804-1811), Joshua Blackwood (1806-1864), Benjamin Paschall, M. D., (1808-1882). Without attempting in a brief sketch to follow out minutely the succeeding generations, it may suffice to add that from Samuel Ladd Howell is descended the Dodge family;

MRS. ANNA BLACKWOOD HOWELL,  
1769-1855.

from Richard Washington, named by and for his relative, Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey, and a distinguished lawyer of Camden, N. J., are the Lloyds of Philadelphia; from Abby, who married Rev. Thomas Leiper Janeway, are descended the Janeways and Hodges, both well-known families of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Frances married her cousin, Benjamin Betterton Howell, only surviving son of Major Joseph Howell, Jr., of the Revolutionary army and of whom we will speak hereafter. General Joshua Blackwood Howell died from injuries received while in the field and in command of his division, in the Army of the Potomac during the late civil war (September 14, 1864), leaving behind him a record as a man, a soldier and a Christian that has never been surpassed, while Dr. Benjamin Paschall Howell, who married Rachel Lewis, of



Philadelphia, 1835, died but recently, after a career of widely recognized usefulness in his community.

To the above-named Anna Blackwood (1769-1855), the wife of Colonel Joshua Ladd Howell, we are indebted to-day for some of the most vivid pen-pictures of scenes in the Revolutionary war, during the British occupation of Philadelphia in 1777-78, and of which she was an eye-witness. She recollects and narrated long after, the personal appearance of Lafayette, Pulaski, as well as our own Washington, and of Generals Howe, Clinton, Erskine and Count Donop on the side of the enemy. Her account of the march through Haddonfield, N. J., where she resided, of the Hessians under the latter-named commander, in their attack on and retreat from Fort Mercer, was realistic in the extreme; the fine bearing and assured bearing of the foe in their advance, contrasting strongly with their panic-stricken and demoralized appearance after their repulse. The raids of the British through New Jersey and their cruelty were well remembered, while the evacuation of the city across the river Delaware, as the troops crossed to Gloucester Point and marched on to Haddonfield, where they encamped two days, were accurately described. An extract at random, from family papers, reads as follows :

Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis and Sir William Erskine rode abreast at the head of the column as the troops marched out of town. The officers were resplendent in gold lace, trimmings and facings, and the men made a splendid appearance in scarlet uniforms and white gaiters buttoned above the knee. I was much impressed, too, with the appearance of the Scotch Highlanders, as a body of fine, tall and powerful men, dressed in their plaids, kilts and bonnets. While the army halted in Haddonfield, a Scotch officer was quartered in my mother's house. He made a great pet of me, being a little girl, allowing me to put on his velvet bonnet, with its handsome, drooping plumes, and dance up and down the room. I recollect that my mother had long discussions with this officer, and it is my impression that he greatly deplored the war.

The horses of the army were turned into the fields of standing grain, the wheat at that time being ripe for the sickle. Everything was conducted with the strictest military precision. After meals, the pewter plates, knives and forks were cleaned and scoured until they shone, and then packed away, ready for instant departure.

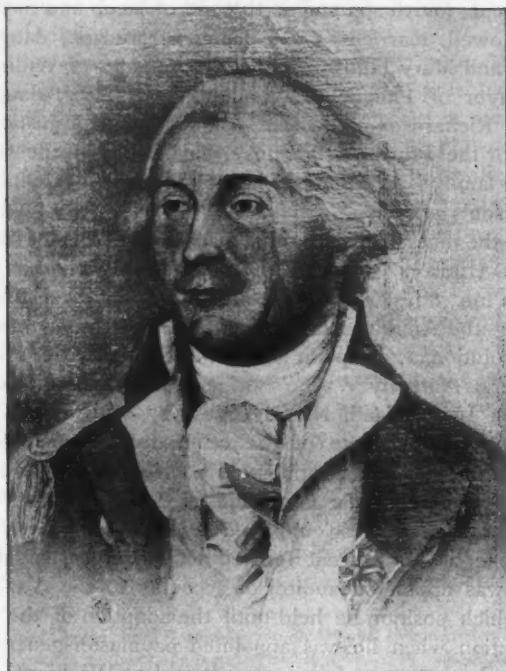
Jacob, third son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, married (1737) Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Cooper, of Haddonfield, N. J., and their descendants reside there to-day.

Sarah, fifth child of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, married (1740) Charles Jones, of Philadelphia.

Joseph, fourth son and sixth child of Jacob and Sarah (Ver-  
non) Howell, married (1741) Hannah Hudson, daughter of  
Samuel and Mary Hudson, and granddaughter of William Hud-  
son, mayor of Philadelphia, and his wife Mary, daughter of  
Samuel Richardson, provincial councillor and a justice of the  
peace for the Province of Pennsylvania. The residence of the  
Hudson family is still marked in the old portion of Philadelphia  
by Hudson's alley.

Of the nine children by this marriage of Joseph Howell and  
Hannah Hudson, Joseph, Jr. (born 6th mo., 30th d., 1750, and  
died 8th mo., 8th d., 1798), was probably the most distinguished.  
Entering the American army, soon after the commencement of  
the Revolution, as a captain in Colonel Samuel Atlee's battalion  
of General Anthony Wayne's brigade, he was wounded at the  
battle on Long Island, N. Y., August 27, 1776, taken prisoner  
and became an inmate of the celebrated *Jersey* prison-ship.  
After his release, he was appointed paymaster of the 2d Penn-  
sylvania Line, under the command of Colonel Walter Stewart,  
but his health was so impaired by the sufferings he had  
undergone as to prevent further active service in the field,  
and he was appointed auditor of accounts to the War Depart-  
ment, which position he held until the adoption of the Federal  
Constitution, when he was appointed paymaster-general of the  
army, with the rank of major, by President Washington. This  
office he continued to hold until his decease. He was also  
secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, from  
1791 to 1793. His portrait, by Peale, is now in the possession  
of his eldest surviving grandson, Henry Washington Howell, of  
Elizabeth, N. J., and is in as good condition as if finished but  
recently. The same descendant possesses also the gold eagle  
and faded blue ribbon of the Cincinnati worn by his ancestor.

Major Joseph Howell, Jr., married Rebecca Betterton, and  
had one surviving son, Benjamin Betterton, who married (1810)  
his cousin Frances, daughter of Colonel Joshua Ladd and Anna  
(Blackwood) Howell, by whom he had ten children: Lewis, who  
married Margaret, daughter of Colonel George Armistead, U. S.  
Army, of Fort McHenry fame in the War of 1812; Henry  
Washington, who married Emily W. Babcock; Alfred; Rebecca  
married Francis W. Babcock; Anna married Rev. John Murray



MAJOR JOSEPH HOWELL, JR., 1750-1798.\*

Forbes, of New York; Frances married Howard Kennedy, M. D.; Ellen Maria married Rev. Whiting Griswold; Mary Elizabeth married A. Hamilton Campbell, M. D.; Alfred married Elizabeth Dawson, and Margaretta married Richard Ragan, of Washington county, Md.

Benjamin Betterton Howell married, second, Mrs. Angelica Barracough, and embarked for England on the ill-fated steamer *President*, which sailed from New York City March 11, 1841, and has never since been heard of.

Joseph Howell, Sr., fourth son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon Howell, married, secondly (1759), Sidney Evans, daughter

\* From original portrait by C. W. Peale, in possession of descendant, Henry Washington Howell, Elizabeth, N. J.

of David and Elizabeth Evans, of Philadelphia, and had Rebecca and Sidney Evans, the former of whom married (1760) Joseph, son of Joseph and Priscilla Ashbridge, of Chester, Pa. The eldest of their issue, Israel J., married Mary,\* daughter of Henry Kenyon, of Kenyon, Lancashire, England, and a cousin of Robert Morris, the financier.

Their issue were Rebecca Howell, Mary Morris, Joseph Howell and Henry Kenyon. Rebecca Howell and Mary Morris Ashbridge both married successively John Reed James, a merchant of Philadelphia. Joseph Howell Ashbridge married his cousin Sidney, daughter of George Washington and Christina Arral Ashbridge, and resided all his life and died in New Orleans, La., while Henry Kenyon Ashbridge died unmarried. The remaining children of Joseph Ashbridge and Rebecca Howell were Joseph Howell, Robert Wharton, Sidney Howell, Sarah, Elizabeth and George Washington, nearly all of whom left descendants.

The remaining daughter of Joseph Howell, Sr., by his second marriage, Sidney Evans, married James Hutchinson, M. D., of Philadelphia, the descendants of whom are connected by marriage with the Pembertons, Hares, Emlens, Powels and other well-known families.

Samuel, twin brother of Joseph, Sr., and son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, married Ann, daughter of Hugh Evans, of Chester county, Pa., and of royal lineage (See Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent"), and had eight children, Abigail, Hugh, Jacob, Sarah, Ann, Samuel, Deborah and Charles. From Jacob, who married Mary Carmatt, are descended the Longstreths, Mears, Parrys and others. Ann married Aaron, son of Joseph and Priscilla Ashbridge, and brother of Joseph Ashbridge, who married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Howell, Sr., son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell. Samuel married (1781) Susannah Hanson, of Little Creek Neck, Del. Their descendants intermarried with the Newbolds, Gillinghams, Jessops, Mifflins, Comlys, Cadwaladers and other Pennsylvania and Delaware families. Deborah married 1778, Daniel Mifflin, son of Daniel and Mary Mifflin, of Accomac county, Virginia, and had Daniel,

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\* See portrait on page 529, *ante*.

Ann, Samuel, Joshua Howell, Mary Howell and Thomas ; the last four of whom left issue.

Isaac, eighth child of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, married 1745, in Friends' Meeting, as had the majority of the others, Mary, daughter of James and Mary Bartram, of Marple township, Delaware county, Pa. They had issue : James, died unmarried ; Elizabeth, who married Isaac Maris, of Delaware county, Pa.; Eliza, who married her cousin, John Bartram, son of the great botanist, John Bartram, and his wife, Ann Mendenhall, and had Mary, John, Jr., Ann and James Howell.

John Bartram, the botanist, in a letter dated 3d mo., 4th d., 1764, writes of his son John, who married Eliza Howell, as follows :

" He is a worthy, sober and industrious son, and delights in plants."

He inherited the famous botanical garden of his father and with the assistance of his brother William, who was a distinguished naturalist, continued its cultivation to the time of his death (1812), when the estate descended to his daughter Ann, who married Colonel Robert Carr, and by whom the property was sold in a few years to Andrew W. Eastwick.

Joshua, the seventh and youngest son of the common ancestors, Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, married in 1753, in Friends' Meeting, in Philadelphia, Catherine, daughter of Edward and Anna Warner, and had Catherine, who married John Hopkins, of South River, Md., Edward Warner died unmarried, and Elizabeth who married Jesse Tyson, of Baltimore, Md.

Joshua Howell has already been mentioned in connection with the adoption of his nephew, John Ladd Howell, son of John Howell, eldest surviving son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell. (See p. 570) He resided in a large residence in the city of Philadelphia, on Front street, above Arch (in addition to his country seat of " Edgely " on the Schuylkill, which is still in possession of his descendants).

Both himself and wife lie buried in the Friends' burying ground, southeast corner of Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where so many of their kindred also rest in peace.

MARY REBECCA JAMES BELLAS.

## TRADITIONS OF FORT JENKINS.

BY MARY B. JENKINS RICHART.

(Continued from page 36.)

The eventful eighteenth century was numbered with the past, and the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ten was marked as time present in Poor Richard's Almanac. This date disclosed a very different state of affairs from those in the preceding century. The State of Pennsylvania had conquered its common foes and peace reigned where carnage and persecution had erstwhile held their direful sway. Most of the exiles had returned to their former possessions, having compromised with the Pennsylvania authorities, which, although appearing indignant at the atrocities of the soldiers, permitted the people to reoccupy their land only upon the condition that they made payment therefor to the then established government of the State.

Colonel Jenkins, still sore from all the indignities and hardships he had undergone at the hands of the Pennamites, in his unconquerable pride refused to own a foot of land under the Pennsylvania title; but his children, with the exception of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Lydia Hyde, each secured a Pennsylvania title to a farm by the payment of thirty cents an acre. Six farms were thus secured to the heirs of Colonel Jenkins, but the tract called Mount Jenkins, ten miles square, which had been presented to him by the State of Connecticut for his services, was allowed to pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania government. The question of validity of title to this and other similar tracts of land has often been agitated.

Thus it came to pass that the guide to General Sullivan's army, the soldier of twenty-one battles fought for freedom, and a sufferer from imprisonment among savages and imprisonment and exile from other foes, had at last but a narrow six feet of ground in the family burial lot to claim as his own.

However, fourteen years previous to the date above mentioned, Colonel Jenkins had built a commodious dwelling on the site of Fort Wintermute, and said to be the first frame house in the valley. It was built on the side of a high ridge of ground

which runs parallel with the river nearly the entire length of the valley. Near the residence was a beautiful and never-failing spring of clear, cold water, and large oaks and other trees afforded shade. There was an apple orchard and other fruit trees, and grapes and berry vines grew all about the farm fences. Old-fashioned flowers, hollyhocks, marigolds, sunflowers, etc., beautified the garden with its hives of bees and honey. Cows, sheep and horses grazed in the rich pastures, ducks and geese led their broods through the creek running from the spring, while turkeys strutted, cocks crew, and hens cackled and clucked in high contentment; forming a scene of rural comfort which might gratify the heart of any who have been endowed with a love of country life. Deer and wild game was plenty in the forest, as were also wild geese, ducks and pigeons. Shad, eels, bass, pickerel and other fish were to be had at any time: so the people who had suffered from hunger in imprisonment and exile had now abundance and wanted nothing. Their fields yielded bountiful harvests, and from the flax and wool of their own raising sufficient clothing was manufactured to render them comfortable.

A house, its furnishings and industries presented a marked contrast to the modern domicile of the American citizen. How would our housewives of this era like the spinning and weaving, dyeing, brewing and baking, the trying of tallow and making of candles and beeswax; the boiling of soap and making of sugar from the sap of maple trees; making molasses from pumpkins to sweeten pumpkin pies; the curing of meat; drying pumpkin and apples; making butter and cheese for the family and for the market? Yet all this our busy foremothers did, and the blankets, coverlets, and linen of home production were a wonder to see. Add to this the usually large families that were raised with their mothers for doctor, nurse, cook and teacher! How was it all done? In those primitive times the tailor and shoemaker went from house to house plying the needle and the awl. The dressmaker, who was sometimes milliner also, went about in the same way. The schoolmaster boarded round a week at a time at the patrons' houses.

The Jenkins' home was a sample of the well-to-do households of the time, and though it would not compare with the

elegant appointments of modern houses, it had all that was necessary for comfort. A huge chimney of field stone occupied the centre of the house having a wide fire-place in the basement with its long iron crane and trammels and pot hooks hanging thereon. A huge oven also built of stone and heated with wood completed the culinary arrangements.

On the main floor there were three fireplaces, one in each room and two in the story above, making six fireplaces in one chimney. Fires burning in all these would so heat the large stones used in its construction that they would throw off heat during cold winter nights adding greatly to the comfort of a household.

It was the custom in those days to have warm cornbread for breakfast, sometimes sweetened by being mixed with stewed pumpkin.

Put into a dutch oven or camping-out kettle with an iron lid and with hot embers covered with ashes at night, this delicious bread would be ready to make the breakfast a feast that an epicure might covet.

In the autumn time when the fall work was done, the harvest gathered and stored, butchering done and the smokehouse filled with hams, and long links of sausages had been made, cider had been boiled down and made into a barrel of applesauce, apples had been dried and hung on long poles along with golden rings of dried pumpkin soon to be transformed into pies for Thanksgiving cheer, strings of red-pepper pods hung in the pantry with numerous herbs carefully dried, flower and garden seeds had been gathered and stored for the next year's planting, a barrel of soft soap and a long shelf filled with cheese completed the list of comforts for the approaching winter. Things being thus propitious Mrs. Jenkins made a journey to New York State, visiting some of her numerous brothers and sisters who were living along the route. Wagon roads were yet unknown and the journey was made on horseback, the then usual mode of traveling, and the traveler wore a calico dress which cost one dollar per yard.

Money was scarce in those times and it was fortunate that only eight or ten yards of cloth was required for a dress pattern so simple was the style of the narrow gored skirt and short waist.

A work bag of the same material as the dress, containing

one silver dollar, hung on the pommel of the saddle and was lost. The bag returned to its owner two years afterward hanging on a woman's saddle who called at the door. A journey with one dollar for expenses and that lost! How very odd! But hospitality was free and railways and hotels were not there to tax the purse of travelers. On her return Mrs. Jenkins was accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mary Booth, who had been married two years previously with Harris Jenkins, the second son of the family, he having found his bride while teaching school in Starkey, N. Y.

Mary (or Polly) was the daughter of Andrew and Jerusha (Kirby) Booth, who emigrated first from Woodbury, Conn., and then from Sandgate, near Bennington, Vt., to Starkey, when the whole country was a wilderness. This was in 1805. Andrew Booth was grandson of Richard, of Stratford, Conn., who was heir to the title and vast estates of Sir Charles Booth, of County Kent, England. This estate has never been settled.\* In this removal to her husband's home, the younger Mrs. Jenkins rode a horse which carried not only herself and a child one year old, but also her wardrobe and a feather bed.

The distance from the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, nearly sixty miles, was made in one of the hottest days ever known, although it was the month of November, the travelers arriving at the Jenkins' homestead at five o'clock P. M. On account of the unusual heat at that season, a fatal fever was prevalent in the valley.

Among the garments in the modest wardrobe of Mrs. Mary Jenkins was a fine white cambric gown, which became a most important article of apparel. In those days our ladies faire were wont to content themselves with raiment of their own manufacture and although there was much ingenuity displayed in weaving woolen and linen fabrics in fair colors arranged in stripes and plaids, yet, as something more dainty was desired for nuptial occasions, this cambric gown figured at many a marriage as the bridal dress. Although Mrs. Jenkins was a small

\* The de Booths came from Normandy, France, with the Conqueror, and bore the same arms as himself because they were his relatives and his friends.

In the twelfth century, Sir Adam de Booth married Sybil, daughter of Sir Ralph de Brereton. (Genealogy of Booth family by John T. Booth, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.)

woman and slender the gown was made to fit all sizes by dint of letting out hems and tucks while the then prevailing fashion being scantiness of clothing favored the ingenuity thus displayed. It was said by a gentleman attending the wedding of Miss Patterson, when she married Jerome Bonapart, that he could have put all she had on in his vest pocket. Vests were large in those days. And so the fair brides of Wyoming had a becoming dress to be married in, if they did wear homespun all the rest of their lives. What must have been the cost of fine cambric when calico was one dollar a yard! Other articles of finery were sometimes displayed which might have excited the admiration or perhaps the envy of those who did not possess them. The fine and costly scarlet cloak presented by the Count Rochambeau to the wife of Governor Trumbull has often been mentioned. There were two of these scarlet broadcloth cloaks in Wyoming. One was owned by Mrs. Bethia Jenkins and the other one by her cousin's wife, Mrs. Thankful Scoville. The owners wore them as long they lived regardless of change of fashion.

There was a still more wonderful garment in those homespun days which was worn by Mrs. Abigail Dodge, affectionately called by her relatives Aunt Nabby.

Abigail, daughter of Johnathan and Rachel (Otis) Harris came to Pennsylvania with her husband Oliver Dodge, in the early times, and lived at Dodgetown, so named in honor of the family. They had seven children. Oliver died in 1802 leaving his widow at the age of fifty-three with a large family and a farm comprising more than a thousand acres of land which she managed with signal ability. Involved in numerous lawsuits growing out of the controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania in regard to land titles, she was successful in all.

Going to Wilkes-Barre to attend these law-suits and to seek advice from her friend Mr. Hollenback, she visited her sister Mrs. Jenkins on her way, always riding on horseback and wearing the afore-mentioned gown. This dress of the richest silk and the gayest colors imaginable, had been purchased of a French lady, Madam D'Autremont, who had brought it from Paris. It was made with a long-pointed waist with a very full skirt which had the finest gauging of hand-work below the waist.

Home-made calfskin shoes and blue woolen stockings supplemented this article of elegant toggery. The figure that this good dame must have made with her home-made shoes and Parisian finery furnished a fund of merriment to her greatnieces, long after the gown and its owner had disappeared from the world's stage. But when these merry-makers inquired, "What sort of a woman was this ridiculous Aunt Nabby?" The reply was: "Oh! she was not at all like most women. She never talked about ordinary matters, but she was always discussing science, politics, theology, or some such thing, and she could hold her own with the most learned and talented men. She did not care for trifling things and liked discussion when she could find anyone brilliant enough to talk with." After this description, the younger generation realized that their ridiculous great Aunt Nabby might have shone with an intellectual lustre far surpassing their own. "She was a woman of great energy and force of character and of fine business capacity. She died July 16, 1837, aged eighty-eight years and seven months."\*

One bright November Sunday morning the Misses Rachel and Falla Jenkins with their sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary, set out from the Jenkins home to attend meeting at the Meeting House in New Troy. Passing the home of Major Goble that gentleman gave them a gracious salutation and asked them to come into the house and see what he was going to have for his Sunday dinner. Two beds with trundle beds under them at the farther end of a large room furnished the sleeping accommodations for the family while the opposite end of the room was entirely taken up by a huge chimney of common field stone where before a blazing log fire hung a side of pork ribs of immense proportions, roasting for dinner. "Now," said the Major, "you come in on your way back from meeting and take dinner with us."

Accordingly, after an hour or so all were seated at the bountiful repast. Most of the New England settlers had brought from the old home spoons, knives and forks, and other requisites for the table, but the Major had been married in the settlement and must be content with such as could be had; consequently there was a deficit in knives and forks, so whoever had a knife had no fork, and one with a fork had no knife. But neither the

\* Harris genealogy.

host and hostess nor their guests were discommoded thereby. Does not everyone know that "fingers were made before forks"? So from a stack of pancakes, with no plate under them, and each cake the size of a griddle, rising like a miniature tower at the Major's left hand, he, with a dexterous twirl of his thumb and forefinger, landed a buckwheat cake before each person—that was their dinner plate!

Then with the same skilfulness of fingers he would daintily seize one end of a spare-rib and with a huge butcher knife sever it from its fellows and land it upon the pancake dinner plate, until each guest was served. After this they were helped from a large pewter basin to turnips and potatoes, with an accompaniment of apple sauce, and another pancake—this one to be eaten. The company would tear off a bit of cake and dip in a bowl of sop (or gravy) with a fork, if so fortunate as to have one, otherwise with the fingers.

Mrs. Jenkins, in giving an account of this dinner party, which she did in the most inimitable manner, would end the story by declaring—"Well, I never enjoyed anything more in my life. There was the happy house—mother unruffled by care and free from fatigue, and the Major radiant with good nature and good will; together with the abundance of wholesome food and the hearty welcome to the board, made that plain meal a royal feast." May not some good housekeeper, cumbered with much serving, read a lesson here?

Dancing was much in vogue in the merrymakings of those days, and the reels, jigs, "French fours," and other "contra dances" kept the flying feet with light fantastic toe in measured tread to the tunes of "Money-musk," "Rozin the Bow," and other inspiriting airs. General training on the river bank at Fort Jenkins was followed by a grand ball in the evening. Harris Jenkins, the oldest living son of Colonel John, was a colonel of militia, having received his commission from Governor Heister.

So sparse was the population that the colonelship gave him military jurisdiction over a large portion of central Pennsylvania. Both the Colonel and Mrs. Jenkins were lively participants in all festivities.

The hotel at New Troy Corners was a favorite place for

holding balls on New Year's Eve, when all the *elite* of the valley, including Wilkes-Barre, were in attendance.

On one or more of these occasions Miss Ruth Ann Butler, a granddaughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, and afterward wife of John N. Conyngham, for many years judge of Luzerne county, was the reigning belle.\*

And so the beautiful and classic valley of Wyoming had its sunshine after the toils and disasters of its early days. In the year 1878 the people of the valley joined the descendants of the fallen heroes in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the massacre. The celebration was held at the granite monument erected many years previously by the ladies, and was attended by thousands of people, many of them coming from distant parts of the country—grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the slain heroes.

President Hayes addressed this great throng, and Jessie Harding, who had passed his three-score years and ten, furnished an epic poem for the exercises. Mr. Harding was a grandson of Captain Stephen Harding.

A lyric was sung, which was composed by Steuben Jenkins, a grandson of Colonel John Jenkins, and who also delivered an historical address. The exercises were opened by the reading of an ode to Wyoming by Mrs. Richart, a granddaughter of Colonel John Jenkins.

Thus the children's children came together on the one hundredth anniversary of Wyoming's battle-day to honor the memory and deeds of their sires, and to keep alive the fires of patriotism that glowed in the breasts of their ancestors. Since then, on every third day of July anniversary services are held at the monument by the Monument Association, of which Mr. Calvin Parsons, a grandson of one of the slain heroes, is president. In 1894 the Daughters of the American Revolution attended the anniversary exercises in a body.

Mrs. Catharine Searle McCartney, a great-granddaughter of Judge John Jenkins, is regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, and to her it is due to state that it was in compliance with her

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\* Mrs. Conyngham's daughter Anna married the Rt. Rev. Stevens, bishop of Pennsylvania.

request and that of a daughter of the author that these Traditions have been written and published.

These patriotic ladies are engaged in the meritorious work of raising funds with which to preserve historic places in the valley. Every year the interest in these grows stronger, and the stranger from foreign lands alike with the native-born citizen feels the thrill of pride and patriotism as the theme is rehearsed year by year, and there is little to fear that future generations will suffer the heroic deeds of patriot sires to be forgotten.

Sweetest valley ! I would sing  
All the thoughts that wanton spring  
To soar away on fancy's wing.  
Yes, I would light the sacred fire  
To sweep the strings of harp or lyre  
In unison with heavenly choir ;  
With clear intoning—  
I then would chant in wailings low  
Of all thy trials and thy woe  
Beyond, one hundred years ago—  
Wyoming !

Upon thy fields, so broad and green,  
Lying in their changeful sheen  
The high, blue, circling hills between  
I have gazed when noon of day  
With silent march had given way  
To the softened, glimmering ray  
Of early gloaming ;  
And wondered if Elysian field  
Ever more delight could yield,  
Than thy landscape then revealed—  
Wyoming !

Though I may rove in future time  
In many and many a distant clime  
And gaze on scenes far more sublime  
Yet wheresoe'er I may sojourn,  
Or wheresoe'er my feet may turn,  
One flame will in my bosom burn  
Through all my roaming ;  
A true pole star this flame will be ;  
A beacon light on every sea ;  
To turn my heart to thee, to thee—  
Wyoming !

## CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

### THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION:

#### NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

The Commandery held its monthly meeting, December 4, at Delmonico's, New York. About four hundred members attended. At the business meeting William S. Andrews, who served two terms as Excise Commissioner and later was Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York City, was expelled from the Commandery, by vote of 161 to 76. In deciding to expel Mr. Andrews for bribery from the Loyal Legion, the Commandery sustained the findings of a board of officers, of which Gen. Horace Porter was the president, and A. Noel Blakeman



was recorder. Members of the board spent much of the summer in taking evidence, and to Mr. Andrews was allowed the fullest opportunity to make his defense. The Board of Officers reported at a meeting of the Commandery, October 2, that the charge of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States" had been sustained. The report carried with it a recommendation that Mr. Andrews be expelled from the Order. Mr. Andrews pleaded for delay, and declared that he could present some additional evidence if more time was allowed him, and action upon the report of the Board of Officers was deferred until December 4. Gen. Woodford made a touching appeal in behalf of Mr. Andrews, which was answered by Col. Sudam on behalf of the Board. Mr. Andrews was invited to retire from the room before the decisive vote was taken. So much time was taken up disposing of this unpleasant business, there was only time before dinner to elect new companions. The paper on the "Battle of Corinth," by Maj.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, was the feature of the after-dinner entertainment.

#### MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.

\* \* \* The second monthly meeting of the Commandery was held at the American House, Boston, December 4, Gen. Charles L. Peirson presiding. There were 350 companions present. The guests were Col. Woodruff, U. S. Army, commanding 2d Artillery at Fort Warren, and Maj. Bulwer, of London. Capt. William H. Trickey read a paper, entitled "Personal Reminiscences from Concord, N. H., to Frgt Fisher."

#### WISCONSIN COMMANDERY.

\* \* \* The "eldest sons' night" banquet was held at the Milwaukee quarters of the Commandery, December 4, and about eighty were present. The address of the evening was delivered by Judge E. W. Keyes on the

subject of "The Clay Battalion." J. V. Quarles made the address to the elder sons, and C. H. Hamilton responded. Horace Rublee, ex-Gov. Peck and Col. Calkins<sup>s</sup> also spoke. A fine musical programme was rendered during the evening. Judge Keyes' account of the defense of the capital was very interesting.

## NEBRASKA COMMANDERY.

\*\* The Commandery held a banquet at the Willard Hotel, Omaha, December 4. The guests included the wives and daughters of the members, as well as visiting veterans from other portions of the State. Capt. Palmer presided, and opened the post-prandial exercises by briefly tracing the history of the Loyal Legion. Maj. Clarkson was introduced and spoke on "The Volunteer Soldier."

## COLORADO COMMANDERY.

\*\* The Commandery held its stated meeting, December 3, at the Windsor Hotel, Denver. Col. E. T. Wells, Col. George R. Swallow and Col. E. F. Bishop entertained the companions with papers full of details on the Chattanooga campaign and Chickamauga.

## IOWA COMMANDERY.

\*\* The ninth anniversary of the organization of the Commandery was celebrated at Cedar Rapids, November 12. At the business meeting it was decided to hold the next meeting at Des Moines on January 2, and to hold the March meeting at Davenport. At the banquet, toasts were responded to as follows: "Greeting," Commander H. H. Rood; "Our Boys," Judge William G. Thompson, Marion; "The Memories of the Camp Fire," Charles Mackenzie, Des Moines; "Our Reunited Country," John A. McCall; "The Women of the War," Capt. J. F. Merrickman, Manchester; "The Army of the Tennessee," Capt. C. W. Kepler, Mt. Vernon.

## OHIO COMMANDERY.

\*\* The Commandery met in Cleveland, November 16, to do honor to Lieut.-Gen. Schofield, the guest of the evening. Judge A. J. Ricks officiated as toastmaster. The first address of the evening was by Gen. Schofield. He said that he proposed, in the near future, to make public for the first time a part of the history of the famous negotiations between France and the United States in regard to the occupation of Mexico by French troops at the close of the war. He then told briefly of the call issued by the President at the instance of Secretaries Seward and Stanton, who brought Sherman, Sheridan, Grant and himself to Washington post haste at the close of the war for conference in regard to the situation. As a result of that conference he was sent to Paris, and Sheridan, with 10,000 troops, was sent to the Rio Grande to uphold the Monroe doctrine. Gen. Schofield was successful at Paris, and France, having seated Maximilian on the throne, withdrew her troops. This matter has been among the secret archives of the government. Others who delivered addresses

were Gen. J. S. Casement, Mr. George Hoyt, Dr. Herrick, Judge Hutchins, Col. Jared A. Smith, Gen. Leggett, Capt. Kendall and Mr. Harry Vail.

The Commandery met in monthly session, December 4, in Cincinnati. A number of impromptu speeches were delivered and anecdotes related. The members then adjourned to the banquet hall.

#### ILLINOIS COMMANDERY.

\*.\* The regular monthly meeting of the Commandery was held, November 14, in Chicago, with Commander Judge Walker in the chair. The paper of the evening was read by Gen. Black. Gen. Merritt, commander of the military department, made a speech that called out prolonged applause.

#### MINNESOTA COMMANDERY.

\*.\* The Commandery met and banqueted at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, November 12. A reception was tendered Col. John H. Page. The speeches and toasts of the evening were given in the dining-room, to which an adjournment was taken after the banquet. Capt. Castle said he was very proud of having the honor to introduce Col. Page to the members and guests of the Minnesota Commandery, and read a brief sketch of Col. Page's military record, and introduced the Colonel to the assemblage, who delivered an address. Lieut. George W. Grant read the paper of the evening, on "Under Fire at Charleston as a Prisoner of War." He said he was a prisoner of war at the Charleston prison from 1863 to 1865, and related many of his experiences. Lieut. Samuel Appleton made a humorous address, in which he depicted, in a very laughable manner, some of the shortcomings of the militia. Ex-Senator Gilbert A. Pierce, of North Dakota, made a short speech; and Col. Plummer, of Minot, N. D., told why he was a colonel.

At the meeting, held December 10, at Minneapolis, Lieut. Ellwood S. Corser, 93d New York Infantry, read a paper on "A Day with the Confederates." Other speakers were Samuel Appleton, Judge Willis, John Day Smith and Col. Paige Thirs, U. S. A.

#### INDIANA COMMANDERY.

\*.\* The Commandery met, December 19, at Evansville, and had a grand banquet at the St. George Hotel. Gen. Lew Wallace, Maj. Menzies and Judge Smith, of Rushville, addressed the companions.

#### MISSOURI COMMANDERY.

\*.\* The Commandery met, December 7, at the Planters' House, St. Louis, many ladies attending the reception. Following the banquet, Gen. Henry spoke of the importance to the city of assisting him in securing an appropriation from Congress for the improvement of Jefferson Barracks. Col. Sexton, of Chicago, described a battle scene from personal experience. Gen. Stibbs, of Chicago, gave several amusing recitations.

#### MAINE COMMANDERY.

\*.\* The Commandery held its monthly meeting and banquet at the Bangor House, Bangor, December 4. Fifty companions attended. The banquet was presided over by Col. J. S. Bangs, of Waterville, commander.

## MICHIGAN COMMANDERY.

\* \* \* The Commandery met, December 5, at Detroit, and paid tribute to the memory of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Orlando Metcalf Poe in listening to the presentation, by Gen. Luther S. Trowbridge, of the report of the committee appointed to prepare a paper regarding the death of their first commander and beloved companion. The paper was headed with a list of the titles and positions held by the deceased, and was followed by a memoriam.

## SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

## NEW YORK.

The State Society celebrated Evacuation Day, November 25, with a dinner, in the banquet hall of Delmonico's, New York. Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the Society, occupied the seat of honor, and with him were ex-Senator Warner Miller, Rear-Admiral Meade, Rear-Admiral Walker, the Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, Monsignor Robert Seton, John A. Cabell, president of the Virginia Society; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, William G. Hamilton, Charles H. Woodruff, William D. Harden, vice-president of the Georgia Society, and Thomas E. Vermilye Smith. More than two hundred members of the Society also sat at the tables. The interesting ceremony observed by the Society at this festival, of bearing round the room, reclining on an elaborate cushion, a three-cornered Continental hat, typical of those worn by Washington and his officers, and the subsequent presentation of it to the President, to be temporally donned, was duly carried out amid many manifestations of appreciation. Charles Isham, Arthur M. Hatch and Thomas E. Vermilye Smith were the selected pages, the presentation being made by Robert L. Belknap. The President, in accepting the hat, said :

It gives me very great pleasure and pride to accept this hat, so full of dignity and Revolutionary associations, if only to wear it for a few moments, in modest imitation of those men who, 112 years ago, entered this city with their hats cocked and their muskets primed to fight for the defence of their country. The setting sun, which lulled the inhabitants into sweet sleep that night, told them that the long-looked for peace had come, and when on the following morning that sun gilded the steeples of the churches of this country it rose upon a free and independent people.

The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, responded to the toast of "Princeton and the Revolution." Rear-Admiral Meade spoke upon "Paul Jones, Sponsor of the Stars and Stripes on the Ocean." John Alston Cabell responded, "New York and Virginia in the Revolution." The final speaker was the Rev. David J. Burrell, who paid many eloquent tributes to "Nathan Hale, the patriot spy."

\* \* \* The State Society held its annual meeting at Delmonico's, New York City, December 3. There was a slight commotion at the meeting. Gilbert R. Hains said that the work of the organization was transacted



almost entirely by committees, and the young blood had no opportunity to assert itself. In order to do away with this custom and with no disrespect to Asa Bird Gardiner, the present incumbent, he nominated Richard Henry Greene for chairman of the Board of Managers, although Mr. Gardiner was the choice of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Gardiner was chosen by a vote of 164 to 95. The officers elected follow: President, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; vice-president, Robert Olyphant; secretary, Thomas E. Vermilye Smith; treasurer, Arthur Melvin Hatch; registrar, Charles Isham; chaplain, Rev. Brockholst Morgan. Board of Managers: Asa Bird Gardiner, Bradish Johnson, Henry Wyckoff Le Roy, John Hone, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, Chester Griswold, Frederick Clarkson, John Taylor Terry, Jr.; William Carpenter, James Betts Metcalf and William Gaston Hamilton. Mr. Hains proposed an amendment to the constitution permitting members to vote by mail or by proxy, which will be voted upon at the next meeting. The Society decided, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Hayes, to take measures to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington, December 14, 1799. A committee was also appointed to raise funds for a monument to be erected in memory of Washington and Clinton. The fiscal year ended November 30, with 1702 members, a net gain for the year of 223, and with assets of \$21,719.08, a gain for the year of \$6,278.25.

#### ILLINOIS.

\*.\* The State Society held its second annual meeting and banquet at the Hotel Richelieu, Chicago, December 4. One hundred and fifty members were present. The guests of honor and speakers were: Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Judge John Barton Payne, Frank O. Lowden, Rev. H. A. Delano, D. D., Dr. Norval H. Pierce and Lieut. Charles P. Sturgis, U. S. Army. Preceding the banquet a meeting was held for the election of officers. There were two tickets in the field, one headed by H. A. Wheeler, for president, and the other by Henry W. Dudley. The latter, entitled the members' ticket, was elected as follows: President, Henry Walbridge Dudley; vice-president, James Frank Kelley; second vice-president, John Crocker Foote; third vice-president, William Henry Klapp; secretary, Arthur Leffingwell; treasurer, Albert Crane Barnes; registrar, Charles Thomson Atkinson; chaplain, Rt. Rev. Charles Reuben Hale.

#### NEW JERSEY.

\*.\* The State Society is desirous of stimulating in the growth of the States a greater and more intimate knowledge of the patriotism, devotion and sacrifices of our forefathers. And to accomplish this purpose they have offered medals for the best original essays on the subject "Washington's Campaign in New Jersey."

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

\*.\* The Society met November 21, in Raleigh, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Gov. Elias Carr, president; Kemp P. Battle, LL.D., vice-president; Marshall DeLancey Haywood, secretary; Herbert W. Jackson, treasurer; Prof. D. Hill, registrar; Rev. Robert Brent

Drane, D. D., chaplain. The Board of Managers: Samuel A'Court Ashe, Alphonso Calhoun Avery, LL.D., Dr. Herbert Bemerton Battle, Bosworth Clifton Beckwith, Graham Daves, Peter Evans Hines, M. D., Alexander Quarles Holladay, Thomas S. Kenan and Joseph Dolby Myers. Col. Kenan, Mr. Haywood and Mr. Andrews were appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of republishing Jones' "Defense of North Carolina," which valuable contribution to the Revolutionary history of that State is now out of print.

## OHIO.

\* \* \* The Society has undertaken an enterprise which is sure to meet, not only with the approval of all patriotic citizens, but with the hearty and vigorous support of all kindred organizations. Recognizing that the present period of transition in all departments of knowledge is an eminently fitting time in which to plant the seeds of patriotism and encourage the growth of noble ideas among the people, the Society has decided to present to the city of Cincinnati a bronze statue of the "Minute Man of '76." To defray the expense of obtaining and erecting the statue, the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Ohio Society of the Colonial Wars have offered aid to the Society, and under the auspices of these societies a Continental ball will be given on the night of December 31, at the Armory in Cincinnati. The most attractive feature of the ball will be the Minuet, which will be danced in Continental costume, but the wearing of the Continental dress is optional with all others who attend. The Society has created a guarantee fund, which insures the success of the entertainment. The Executive Committee is Perin Langdon, Ralph Peters, A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Brent Arnold, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Frank L. Perin. Perin Langdon is chairman and A. Henry Pugh secretary.



THE MINUTE MAN.

## MINNESOTA.

\* \* \* The annual meeting of the State Society was held December 3, at the Aberdeen, St. Paul. The following officers were elected: President, Charles Phelps Noyes; vice-president, Rukard Hurd; secretary, John Townsend, No. 135 Endicott, St. Paul, Minn.; treasurer, J. E. McWilliams; registrar, Maj. Charles H. Whipple, U. S. Army; chaplain, Rev. Edward Payson Ingersoll, D. D. Board of Managers: T. C. Field, Nathaniel Elwell, Capt. W. C. Buttler, U. S. Army; Geo. H. Daggett, R. B. C. Bement, William B. Dean. A magnificent portrait of Washington was presented to the Order by A. W. Elson, of Boston, and a proper acknowledgment was ordered sent to him for the gift. A sum of money was voted toward the purchase of a bronze statue of "The Minute Man," which is to be erected

on the historic site of Fort Washington at Cincinnati, O., by the Ohio State Society Sons of the Revolution.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

\*.\* The seventh annual service of the Society to observe the anniversary of the commencement of the encampment of the Continental army at Valley Forge, in 1777, was held at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sunday, December 22, at 4 P. M. George Cuthbert Gillespie was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The services were conducted by the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society. Bishop Whitaker and other prominent clergymen were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim, D. D., chaplain of the Society in the District of Columbia. The members met at the rooms of the Society, Independence Hall, and proceeded to the church in a body. The 1st City Troop and the officers of all local patriotic societies were present. The Society offers a prize, which is open to the students of all departments of the University of Pennsylvania for the best essay on "The Principles Fought For in the American Revolution."

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

\*.\* The annual meeting of the Society was held December 3, in the Ebbitt House, President Lewis Johnson Davis in the chair. The President of the Board of Managers said that during the year thirty-three new members had been received, four members had withdrawn on account of removal from the District, three had resigned and two had died, leaving on the rolls 233. Continuing his report President Davis made an earnest appeal for the union of the two societies of the "Sons." The report was received with applause and was adopted, the subject of union with the Sons of the American Revolution arousing considerable comment, which was shut out temporarily by the election of officers as follows: President, Admiral J. G. Walker; vice-president, G. B. Goode; secretary, H. G. Kemp; treasurer, W. Yeatman; registrar, C. H. Campbell; chaplain, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim. Board of Managers: M. B. Hatch, G. Hunt, J. H. Hayden, F. P. B. Sands, B. Bulkley, C. T. F. Beal, C. Lee, Dr. Nash and Thomas Blagdon. The next business was the election of delegates to the General Society meeting to be held in Savannah, Ga., April 19, 1896. Mr. Gurley, at the request of Admiral Roe, read a long set of resolutions on the subject of union between the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, which will be forwarded to the Savannah meeting of the General Society. They provide for union under the mother society, as possible, and, if not, for a local union, both societies retaining their relations with the national Orders.

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, 1776-1812.—The New Orleans Chapter held a meeting, November 5, at the residence of Mrs. Dora R. Miller, and matters relating to its charge, the Chalmette monument and park, were discussed. Mrs. Virginia Fowler was elected historian and Mrs. Miller corresponding secretary. A plan was outlined for celebrating January 8, which was more fully developed at the meeting of the Society, December 3.

## THE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

## NEW YORK.

The Empire State Society held its usual monthly literary and social meeting Evacuation Day at the Hotel Normandie, New York. In the absence of President Chauncey M. Depew, the vice-president, Robert B. Roosevelt, presided. After General Horatio C. King had been elected to the post on the Board of Managers, made vacant by the death of Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, Mr. Roosevelt called upon Edward Hagaman Hall, the registrar of the Society, to tell of "The Capture of the Island of Manhattan." Walter R. Benjamin, who has a famous collection of autograph manuscripts of the Revolution, told of "Life on the Island During British Occupation," and very largely allowed the writers of old-time letters to speak for themselves through the faded manuscripts which he had industriously collected and reverently preserved. There were letters from Jefferson, Maj.-Gen. William Alexander, or Lord Sterling, as he signed himself; from Gen. Clinton, John Hancock, whom the speaker humorously characterized as the "David B. Hill of the Revolution;" from Maj.-Gen. Horatio Gates, Gen. Charles Lee, and a very striking specimen from the hand of the "swamp-fox," Gen. Marion. The feature of the evening was the address of Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, U. S. Army. He spoke upon "The Evacuation of New York and Some Reflections on the Present Needs of New York City." The last speaker of the evening was Walter S. Logan, who told "How the War Came to an End."



## NEW JERSEY.

\*\* The annual meeting of the State Society will be held on December 26, the anniversary of the battle of Trenton, in the Chancery Chambers, Newark, and at night the Society will hold a banquet at the Essex Lyceum, at which Governor-elect Griggs, Rev. W. S. Crowe and others will respond to toasts.

## ILLINOIS.

\*\* The annual meeting of the State Society was held in Steinway Hall, Chicago, December 3, and was not only attended largely by members of the Society, but also by Daughters of the American Revolution. Officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: Henry Sherman Boutell, president; S. E. Gross, first vice-president; Col. George V. Lauman, second vice-president; J. D. Vandercook, secretary; F. B. Gibbs, treasurer; S. M. Adams, historian; W. J. Ripley, registrar; Rev. J. B. Canfield, chaplain; Col. F. C. Pierce, sergeant-at-arms. Fernando Jones presented a resolution for the erection of a monument by the Society to Gen. Richard Montgomery at Quebec, and it was voted to memorialize the Canadian Parliament, asking its consent to such action. A communication was read from the Ohio Society urging the consolidation of the two national societies of the "Sons." A resolution favoring this action was passed and referred to the Board of

Managers. At the close of the meeting a paper was read by A. J. Fisher on "The Spirit of '76."

#### DELAWARE.

\* \* \* At the annual meeting of the Society, Thomas F. Bayard was elected past-president; Judge L. E. Wales, president; Col. Andrew J. Woodman, vice-president; Frank R. Carswell, secretary; Col. W. A. La Motte, treasurer, and Lawrence B. Jones, registrar. Howard D. Ross was elected delegate-at-large to the National Convention. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of C. T. R. Bates.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

\* \* \* A local chapter, called the George Washington, has been organized in Springfield with the following officers: President, A. H. Kirkham; vice-president, Luke S. Stowe; secretary, William A. Webster; treasurer, William M. Wharfield; historian, Ethan Brooks.

\* \* \* Old Salem Chapter has been organized. The officers are as follows: President, W. O. Hood; vice-president, D. A. Massey; treasurer, C. H. Preston; secretary and registrar, Eben Putnam; Executive Committee, F. V. Wright and W. W. Eaton.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

\* \* \* The Pittsburgh Chapter celebrated, November 23, its second anniversary by a dinner at Hotel Duquesne. Among those present were: Col. W. A. Herron, president of the Pennsylvania Society; Maj. Howard Morton, vice-president; Thomas S. Brown, secretary; Jos. D. Weeks, Col. A. J. Logan, Maj. F. K. Patterson, Maj. John Hancock and Rev. R. S. Holmes, D. D.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

\* \* \* A reception and banquet were tendered by the State Society to Gen. Horace C. Porter, president-general of the National Society, at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, November 30. Prior to the banquet a reception was held, the President-General and local prominent guests being received by a committee, Edward Field chairman. During the reception and banquet an orchestra rendered music. Prayer was offered by Prof. N. F. Davis, of Brown University, and the customary toast to the heroes of the Revolution drunk by the assembly standing, after which the elaborate banquet was served. At its conclusion President Field rapped order, and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, who responded to the toast, "The State of Rhode Island, the Birthplace of Liberty." The next toast proposed was the "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," to which was invited to respond the honorary guest of the evening, Gen. Porter. The last speaker of the evening was John C. Wyman, who responded to the toast, "The Spirit of '76."

#### MISSOURI.

\* \* \* The Kansas City Chapter attended the funeral of its president, Edward H. Allen, December 4, and at a special meeting passed appropriate resolutions.

## SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The 600th anniversary of the first representative English Parliament was commemorated November 27, in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, by the Society. Members of all the patriotic societies were present. Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr., delivered an address on the early English Parliament and the early representative assemblies of the Massachusetts colony and province. Mr. Madison Bigelow reviewed the events that brought about the first representative English Parliament in 1295, and Dr. Abbott explained at length how the Society came to take up the subject of the discussion, explaining the close connection between the legislative methods of old and New England. The following committee occupied the platform during the evening: A. J. C. Snowdon, Profs. Grosse and Thayer, of Harvard, and Judge Charles J. McIntire.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

\* \* \* The second annual service of the Society was held, November 24, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. The galleries were festooned in red and white bunting, the Society's colors, and on the altar and pulpit were the national colors. On the right of the south aisle were seated the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in the centre aisle Gov. Hastings and staff, Gen. Snowden and staff, members of the Society of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, Society of the War of 1812, Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Naval Order, the Colonial Order of the Acorn and Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The processional hymn was "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," and the clergy taking part in the service were: Bishop Leonard, of Nevada and Utah; Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburgh; the Rev. Dr. Stevens, the Revs. Jacob Le Roy, W. W. Silvester, S. T. D.; J. C. Kerr, D. D., U. S. Army; John Bolton, H. M. G. Huff and E. G. Nock. The sermon was preached by Bishop Perry, of Iowa, from the text, "I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High." Psalm 77: 10. The music was rendered by members of the Eurydice and Orpheus Societies, accompanied by organ and instrumental pieces.

At a meeting, held November 30, the following resolution was ordered to be spread upon the minutes in memory of the late James Mifflin, Esq., of Philadelphia, a great-great-grandnephew of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Mifflin:

We, the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Mr. James Mifflin, our lieutenant-governor, which occurred at his residence, 1824 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on November 24, 1895.

As the first of the founders of the Society to be lost to us, it is fitting that we should

express our great appreciation of his merits both as a wise member of the Council and a dignified representative of our body before the world.

Mr. Mifflin will always be remembered by us as one who had not only much to do with the foundation of our Society, but also very much to do with its success.

Clear in his views, firm in opinion, but extremely courteous in its expression; diligent and exact in the conduct of the Society's business, we may well feel that we have sustained such a loss as cannot easily be repaired, and the more to be deplored as he was cut off in the full vigor of manhood, with faculties unimpaired, which promised long and valuable service to his family and friends.

To his bereaved relatives we beg leave to offer our respectful sympathy.  
On behalf of the Council.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, M. D., ANDREW CHEVES DULLES, C. ELLIS STEVENS, D. D., T. CHESTER WALBRIDGE.	Committees.
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GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE,  
*Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK.

\*.\* The Society had a banquet and business meeting, November 24, at the Waldorf, New York, and on December 19 a luncheon party in the Insurance Club. This was preceded by a business meeting in the office of the Society at No. 37 Liberty street. The general officers were invited to attend the fourth general court of the New York Society, the same evening, at the Waldorf.

#### CALIFORNIA.

\*.\* This Society was instituted November 30, in the office of the United States District Attorney, in the government building, Los Angeles. The officers elected for the first year are: Governor, Holdridge Ozro Collins; deputy governor, Erskine Mayo Ross, judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit; lieutenant-governor, Maj. William Anthony Elderkin, U. S. Army; secretary, Harry Woodville Latham; treasurer, Frank Putnam Flint; registrar, Edward Thomas Hardin; historian, Bradner Wells Lee; chancellor, George Jules Denis; surgeon, John Randolph Haynes, M. D.; chaplain, Dr. Alexander Moss Merwin; gentlemen of the council, Charles Putnam Fenner, Henry Atherton Nichols, William Atherton Nichols, Andrew Roane Thorpe, Cameron Erskine Thom, Josiah Alonzo Osgood, William A. Brewer, Motley Hewes Flint, Spencer Roane Thorpe.

#### OHIO.

\*.\* The first social court of the Society was held on December 19, the anniversary of the Great Swamp fight, at the residence of the deputy governor-general, Mr. Michael Myers Shoemaker, Cincinnati. It was a very stately and interesting function.

#### MARYLAND.

\*.\* The monthly council met December 3, at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, and elected the following new members: Dr. William Whitridge, John Izard Middleton, William Smith Gittings Williams, Dr. Walter

Brewster Platt and Douglas Hamilton Thomas. Mr. McHenry Howard, governor of the Society, presided at the meeting, and Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie was secretary.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

\* \* \* A general court of the District Society will be held December 19 for the election of officers, and to vote upon important amendments to the constitution.

## SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

The Executive Committee of the General Society met December 12, in the rooms of the Society of the Colonial Wars, Philadelphia. The committee meets every six months, and the Society itself every two years. The next convention of the General Society will be held in Philadelphia about the middle of June. At the meeting of the committee, December 12, the chair was occupied by President John Cadwalader. Those present included the officers of the General Society: Secretary, Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. Army; treasurer, Satterlee Swartwout; registrar, Dr. A. K. Hodel, of Baltimore; vice-president for Maryland, Commander Felix McCurley, U. S.



Army; for Massachusetts, Capt. W. L. Willey; for New York, Appleton Morgan and Dr. George H. Burgin. The principal matter of interest brought up in the meeting was the report of Mr. Morgan, of New York, on the condition of the Society in that city. It was a review of the controversy which has been going on for some time there between the Society of 1812, represented by Mr. Morgan, and another organization with a similar name, represented by Maj. Gardiner, in which Mr. Morgan seems to have the best of the argument. The register of the General Society, containing the constitution and membership lists, is already in press. The report of Secretary-General Bellas showed the already existence of five State societies, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio having a membership of upwards of 1000, and an application from the Kentucky State Society for recognition by the General Society. The request of the Illinois Chapter for admission to the General Society was granted. A number of minor matters were disposed of before the meeting adjourned. A reception was given at the United Service Club in the evening by the Pennsylvania Society to the Executive Committee. A musical entertainment was provided and a collation was served.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

\* \* \* A stated meeting of the Society was held, November 22, at the University Club, Boston, in commemoration of the capture by the U. S. ship *United States*, Com. Decatur, of H. M. S. *Macedonian*, Capt. Carden, October 25, 1812. After dinner the president, Dr. Franklin T. Beatty, called the meeting to order. The secretary, Mr. C. F. B. Phil-

brook, read a letter from Joseph H. O'Neil, assistant treasurer of the United States, thanking the Society for the resolutions adopted at its last meeting in appreciation of his efforts to secure the U. S. ship *Constitution* for Boston, where she was built and fitted out for every one of her famous cruises of 1812-15. The members then listened to a very interesting paper prepared and read by Mr. Amos Binney, treasurer of the Society, on the cruise of the *United States*, under command of Como. Decatur, and her brilliant captain of the *Macedonian*. Informal remarks on the naval events of 1812 were also made by the president, Dr. Beatty; Dr. C. W. Galloupe, Rodney Macdonough, grandson of Como. Macdonough, U. S. Navy; F. M. Blaisdell, C. B. Roberts, J. H. A. Pearson and the secretary, C. F. B. Philbrook.

## SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI:

"Second Letter of Gen. John Cochrane to the New York Cincinnati" is the title of a brochure, which is a continuation of a former paper on the mooted question of the existence of a Society of the Cincinnati in France. This subject is most exhaustively treated as well as kindred and equally important ones regarding the original Institution of the Society, the co-ordinate rights and duties of the State and General Societies and the parallel between the States of the old Confederacy and the State Societies of the Cincinnati. By the general reader much valuable historical information can be gained; to the student of Cincinnati precedents, the treatise is invaluable. The ultimate power of the State societies to determine the qualification of applicants for membership and to admit them—to expel them if necessary—the election of honorary members within the provisions of the Institution; the distribution of their proper funds for charitable purposes; their election of delegates to the General Meeting, and even the issuance of insignia and diplomas to the members of each State Society, are all points clearly demonstrated. Equally so is the refutation of the recent claim by certain interested parties that the Secretary of the General Society is the sole supervisor of the conduct of the several State societies; the giving "by one of two joint depositaries of a power, sole control to its co-parcener which, if admitted, would reduce the Institution to a glaring contradiction of terms." The apparent existence as claimed of a French Society, under the proposed "amended" Institution, is, we think, clearly shown by the writer to have no logical or historical grounds to rest on, and was probably never seriously intended, until a very recent period, to be so considered, the whole subject being virtually claimed under the short-lived, in fact merely proposed, "amended" Institution of 1784, and not under the original and at present existing Institution of 1783. Into this blunder—the recognition of such a Society, the general meeting of 1887, plunged bodily—*nemine dissentiente*. It is to correct such a great error in the constitution of the Cincinnati Society, that Gen. Cochrane has given so much time and valuable research.

H. H. B.



## THE SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA :

## VIRGINIA.

The annual meeting of the Society was held November 18, at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, the president, Mrs. Russell Robinson, presiding. The date was that of the granting by Gov. Yeardley (1618) to Virginia of the Great Charter, or Commission of Laws, Privileges and Orders. Mrs. N. A. Claiborne, recording secretary, read a report, passing the year's work in review. Conspicuous on the record of the work of copying the Middlesex Register, which was the basis of Bishop Meade's celebrated work on "Old Churches and Families of Virginia." The Register was kindly loaned by the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, whose property it is. The new seal of the Dames was commented upon, being that of the Virginia Company, in London, adapted to their present needs. Resolutions regarding the death of Miss Mary Greenway McClelland, a member of the Society, was adopted. The election of officers resulted, Mrs. Russell Robinson, president; Mrs. James Lyons, first vice-president; Mrs. M. F. Pleasants, second vice-president; Mrs. H. A. Glaiborne, recording secretary; Mrs. Lucy Carter Trent, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Reginald Gilham, registrar; Mrs. George W. Mayo, treasurer; Mrs. Chas. Washington Coleman, historian, vice Miss Margaret Vowel Smith, resigned. Mrs. James Lyons, a member of the Committee on the Revision of the National By-Laws, presented a report which was unanimously adopted. Miss Margaret Vowel Smith, the author of "The Governors of Virginia," read a paper on Alexandria and Fairfax counties, entitled "The Stately Homes of Fairfax," in which she gave much valuable historical information regarding their growth and development; the social life of old Virginia, and charmingly depicted the home life of Washington, Fairfax, and others, as typifying all that was best in it.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

\*\* The State Society met in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall, Philadelphia, November 6. A letter from the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars was submitted with regard to the division and care of the rooms in the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, known as Congress Hall, which had been granted to the two societies for their joint occupancy. The division of the rooms proposed at the meeting and unanimously agreed upon was that the first floor room, used as the House of Representatives during the Washington Administration, should be set apart as a museum for both societies. In this room, which is to be under the care of a joint committee from the two societies, it is hoped, in course of time, to gather together many interesting and valuable relics of colonial days. A number of historical books and pictures have been sent to the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, and many more will doubt-

less be added to the collection when the work of restoration and decoration has been completed. The large north room and adjoining committee room on the second floor will be occupied exclusively by the Society of Colonial Wars, while the old Senate Chamber, with the south windows from which Washington is said to have shown himself to the populace gathered in Independence Square, upon the occasion of his inauguration here in 1793, was chosen by the Colonial Dames for their headquarters. The Society of Colonial Wars, at the conclusion of their letter, chivalrously remarked that it would take pleasure in facilitating in all suitable ways the convenience and comfort of the Colonial Dames, expressing the hope that the only rivalry that would ever exist between them would be one of mutual courtesies. An important part of the work of this season has been the appointment and organization of a "Committee of Thirteen," whose number is symbolic of the thirteen original States, and whose especial work is to be the care and restoration of the portion of Congress Hall to be occupied by the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania. From this "Committee of Thirteen," a House Committee of five persons was chosen to confer with a committee of the same number from the Society of Colonial Wars, and to unite with them on the guardianship of Congress Hall, which both societies hold as a sacred trust from the city of Philadelphia. The "Committee of Thirteen" has already held several meetings, and at a meeting of the State Society, held December 11, submitted plans for the restoration of the Senate Chamber, which has been prepared by a capable architect, who has made a thorough study of colonial architecture, and who unites with the Pennsylvania Dames in their desire to make the room as much like what it was in the last century as is consistent with its present usefulness and beauty. The senate chamber, when finished, will be a handsome and suitable room for business and social meetings of the Pennsylvania Dames, while a museum will be an institution of ever-increasing interest and value to the city and State.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES, for the purpose of raising funds, will give a three-days' entertainment, called the "Kermesse," at the Mozart, Richmond, Va. Mrs. Joseph Bryan presided over the meeting of the committees interested in making the affair a success. An endeavor will be made to eclipse every former affair of the kind. The name of the Queen of the "Kermesse" will be announced shortly. Some of the dances and chaperons are: "The Nile Worshipers," Mrs. O'Ferrall, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Talbott and Mrs. Putney; "Satsuma Shinto" dance, Mrs. James Lyons, Mrs. Brydon Tennant and Mr. W. James Walker; "Sphinx Worshippers," Mrs. John Lyons, Mrs. R. G. Reynolds and Mrs. Atkinson; "Little Japs," Mrs. H. A. Williams; Greek dance, Mrs. E. A. Saunders, Mrs. C. E. Smith and Mrs. Travers; Spanish, Mrs. Augustine Royall; German North Country, Mrs. Von Rosenegk; Swedish, Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. George Ben. Johnston; Spanish Coquette, Mrs. Mann Valentine; Court Minuet, Mrs. William Royall, Mrs. Enders, Johnston and Edward Mayo.

## THE COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN:

The 112th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, acknowledging the independence of the North American colonies by Great Britain, was celebrated by a dinner of the New York Chapter in the large private dining-room of the Metropolitan Club. There was a large number of the members of the Chapter present, and the dinner was also attended by the presiding officers of the Cincinnati, St Nicholas, Holland, Colonial Wars Societies and other kindred patriotic associations. The dinner was handsomely served, the following were among the regular toasts, "Our Country and the Patriotism of To-day," "The President of the United States," "The State of New York," "The Puritans, the Dutch, the Virginians;" "Colonial Maids and Matrons," "Our Guests," and among the speakers were the following well-known citizens: Frederick de Peyster, Edward King, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Quintard, and Nicholas Fish.

## SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was held in their new quarters in Independence Hall, November 22, for the election of officers. Mrs. Edward Lungerich Smith, the regent, since its organization, to the regret of every one, declined renomination, and presented the name of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison for the office of regent. Her election was unanimous. In accepting the election Mrs. Harrison indicated in a brief but felicitous way the stand and policy which the Society should take under her leadership. Other officers were elected as follows: Registrar, Mrs. Hood Gilpin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. Foster Thornton; recording secretary, Miss Helena Hubbell; treasurer, Mrs. Herman Hoopes; historian, Miss Anne Law Hubbill; chaplain, Mrs. William Sylvester; managers, Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Miss F. S. Magee, Mrs. R. S. Rhodes, Miss Helen Huber, Mrs. Edward S. Ogden.

\* \* The annual meeting of the Delaware County Chapter was held November 25 at the house of the regent, Mrs. James Watts Mercur, of Wallingford. The following officers were elected: Mrs. James Watts Mercur, regent; Mrs. Louis K. Lodge, registrar; Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway, secretary; Miss Eliza Snowden Leiper, treasurer. Two papers



were read, one on "An Historical Tour Through Bucks County," by Mrs. Phillip Mowry, and one on "The Surrender of Cornwallis," by Miss Ellen L. Denis.

\*.\* The Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, have voted to offer a prize for the best essay on "The Part Pennsylvania Took in the Revolution." The members of the senior and junior classes of the high school are to compete. The essays must be in the hands of the regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott, by February 12. A meeting of the Chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Geary, December 11. The subject for discussion was, "Gen. Washington and his Army at Valley Forge."

\*.\* The Quassaick Chapter, Scranton, had "an afternoon of history" at the home of Miss Emma Bradley, November 20. Mrs. Dr. Chas. F. Allen read a paper on "A Pioneer of the Great West," and Miss C. M. Leonard read "Stony Point for a Public Reservation."

\*.\* The Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. H. M. North, Columbia, November 13. Miss Martha Clark read a paper written by Miss Susanna M. K. Stanley on "Naval Battles of the Revolution," and Mrs. Henry Carpenter one on "Burning of the Ship Gaspee," written by Mrs. Joshua Wilbur, of Rhode Island.

The December meeting took place at the residence of Mrs. J. K. Lineaweafer, Columbia. A very large number of the members were present. Mrs. M. N. Robinson read a paper on "The Winter at Valley Forge." Miss Louise Reynolds gave an account of what is to be seen there now. Mrs. Henry Carpenter read a paper on "The Origin of Our Flag."

\*.\* The Shikellimo Chapter, Lewisburg, met December 2, at the home of Mrs. Clinton B. Hyatt. Dr. Enoch Perrine, Prof. of Rhetoric at Bucknell University, read a paper on "Our Friends the Enemies, or the Tories of the Revolutionary Period."

\*.\* The Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre, has recently been entertained by Mrs. Charles Hunt, and at its monthly meeting Mrs. Charles E. Rice, chapter historian, read a paper on "Nathan Hale," and Mrs. Isaac P. Hand read a paper on "Benedict Arnold." The Chapter has offered a \$15 prize to pupils of local schools for the best essay upon some Revolutionary topic. Queen Esther Rock has recently been purchased by the Chapter. This rock was the scene of many harrowing deaths during the dark days of the valley at the time of the Revolution, for upon its face a number of her settlers had their lives beaten out to the wild dance and savage yells of Queen Esther and her followers. The rock is to be protected by a cage, with inscribed tablet—the gift of Maj. Hendricks, of Carbonale, through the kind solicitation of Mr. Charles Law, of Pittston. The success and growth of the Chapter is wholly due to the unflagging and capable efforts of the regent, Mrs. McCartney.

\*.\* The Merion Chapter held a meeting in the George Institute, Hesontown, December 3, and passed a vote of thanks to Rev. Henry A. F.

Hoyt, and the ladies of St. John's Church, Lower Merion, for their kindness and courtesy in connection with the patriotic service on Thanksgiving Day.

The Chapter has made progress in learning the exact location of graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Lower Merion. It is believed that Lieut. Thomas Wynn, of the "Philadelphia Flying Camp," is buried at Merion Meeting; also, several members of the Philadelphia militia named Warner and Jones. Probably some Revolutionary soldiers of the names of Miller, Hoffman, Latch and others, of German extraction, are interred at the Lutheran Cemetery, Ardmore. The Baptist Cemetery near Bryn Mawr undoubtedly contains the remains of patriots. Perhaps, also, the old churchyards at Marion Square. In the family cemetery at Harriton is a memorial to Maj. William Cochran, who died in Ohio. Is there any evidence that his body was brought to Harriton? If any well-informed citizen will send the location of Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Lower Merion township to the Chapter Regent, such information will be thankfully received. Address, Mrs. J. M. Munyon, old Lancaster road, below City avenue, Philadelphia county, Pa.

\* \* \* The Harrisburg Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. Francis Wyeth, December 13. Miss Margaret Rutherford read a paper on the old Paxtang Meeting House, and Mrs. Levi B. Alricks read a paper on Lafayette.

\* \* \* The Yorktown Chapter, York, held a meeting, December 11, at the residence of Miss Mary D. Croll. After the disposition of routine business, Miss Louise D. Black read a paper referring to the events transpiring in York during the Revolution, and suggesting the erection of a shaft in the square in commemoration of them.

#### MARYLAND.

\* \* \* The annual meeting of the Baltimore Chapter for the election of officers was commenced November 7, at 9 East Franklin street. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Jervis Spencer, chapter regent; Mrs. Edgar M. Lazarus, recording secretary; Mrs. Neilson Poe, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Nelson Perin, treasurer; Miss M. A. Keenan, registrar; Miss Eleanor Washington Freeland, historian. Board of management, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Miss Elizabeth Ward Hall, Mrs. Charles G. Nicholson, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Miss Maria D. Williams. The next meeting of the Chapter will be held on December 26, when some interesting papers will be read and there will be an informal tea.

\* \* \* The Frederick Chapter celebrated "Repudiation Day"—the anniversary of the repudiation of the British Stamp Act by the twelve judges of the Frederick county court—by paying the money recently collected by it, for a lot in Mt. Olive Cemetery, in which to inter the remains of Thomas Beatty, one of the "Stamp Act Judges."

#### ILLINOIS.

\* \* \* The fourth congress of the regents of the eighteen State chapters met in Chicago, December 3. Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, State regent, presided, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Delafield delivered her annual address.

After reports were read, Mrs. Cornelia A. G. Lunt made a stirring address. In the afternoon, after a paper was read by Mrs. Emily H. Miller, addresses were made by Henry Boutelle, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, of Illinois, and other invited guests. On the following day the Chapter regents met at the residence of Mrs. James H. Walker. Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, State regent, read a letter from Capt. Phillip B. Read, U. S. Army, secretary of the Society of the Colonial Wars in Illinois, asking the Daughters to join other patriotic societies in forming a federation of clubs to see that the American flag is used only for its originally designed purpose. The regents, December 5, attended a reception given by Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, from three to six o'clock.

\*.\* The Springfield Chapter met November 25, with the regent, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox. Miss Savillah Hinrichsen read a paper on "The Evacuation of New York by the British," and Mrs. Hickox read the first Thanksgiving proclamation of President George Washington.

\*.\* The Rockford Chapter held a meeting at the house of the regent, Mrs. Adaline Talcott Emerson. The annual election for officers occurs January 8.

#### CONNECTICUT.

\*.\* The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton and Stonington, was hospitably entertained, November 14, by Miss Harriet S. and Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, at their home in Westerly, R. I. The regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, of Groton, conducted the business meeting, after which a paper was read by Mrs. Courtland G. Babcock, of Stonington, on "Col. Harry Babcock," an eminent citizen of Westerly and a distinguished officer in the Revolution. Mrs. Newcomb, of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, then gave a paper on the "Patriotic Music of the Revolution." The paper was illustrated in a most pleasing manner by the rendering of several ancient songs by Mrs. Bradley and Miss Sande, of New Haven.

\*.\* At a meeting of the Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, held November 11 at the Historical Society rooms, Mrs. William E. Seeley, secretary, presided in the absence of both regent and vice-regent. It was announced that the next regular meeting would be on Lafayette day, and it is requested that each member having any reminiscence of the Marquis, or interesting incident, relate it, as opportunity may be given at that time. A communication from Mrs. Bulkley, concerning a course of lectures by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, was read. It is proposed that two of the lectures be given in Bridgeport. Mrs. Coggeswell, Miss Goodsell, Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Curtis filled the literary parts of the day's programme.

The Chapter observed "Lafayette day," December 9, by holding a meeting in the rooms of the Historical Society, and accepted a drawing of an emblem to be placed on Lafayette's monument in Paris. A paper on "Lafayette's Power Over the Indians" was read by Mrs. I. W. Birdseye.

\* \* \* The Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, met at the home of the regent, Mrs. Theodore P. Terry, November 20. A paper on "Washington in New Jersey" was read by Mrs. Clark, it being one of a series to be read in the Chapter this winter on the War of the Revolution.

\* \* \* The Annie Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic, held its annual meeting at Mrs. Lorenzo Litchfield's residence, November 11. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Lizzie F. Litchfield; vice-regents, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Mrs. Martha W. Chaffee; treasurer, Mrs. Abbie S. Utley; secretary, Mrs. S. Gertrude Bissell; historian, Mrs. Alice H. Carpenter; registrar, Mrs. Annie P. Cooley.

\* \* \* The Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, met November 29. The programme in part was: Historical subject, "The Orators of the Revolution," treated as follows: Biographical sketches, Miss Root; recitations, selections from James Otis's answer to an English Lord's arguments for taxing colonists, 1765, Miss Mary Chilton Peck; Patrick Henry's speech in the Virginia Convention on the Freedom of the Colonies, 1775, Miss Ida Sessions; Thomas Paine Urges Immediate Separation from Great Britain, 1776, Before Declaration; The Day of Freedom, 1776, After Declaration, Miss Anna Tuttle; Samuel Adams's Reply to His Majesty's Commissioners in America, 1778, After Burgoyne's Surrender, Miss Nellie Hubbell; Original Paper on "The Study of Heraldry," Mrs. C. I. Allen.

\* \* \* The annual meeting of Esther Stanley Chapter, Hartford, was held at Mrs. F. N. Stanley's residence. The yearly reports of the Regent, Secretary, Treasurer and Historian were read and accepted. Mrs. J. A. Picket presented a report of the State Conference at Middletown. The officers were re-elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. F. N. Stanley; vice-regent, Mrs. J. A. Picket; secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore; treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Boardman; historian, Mrs. C. J. Parker. Miss Mary Whittlesey was elected registrar in place of Mrs. Brooks. Mrs. Stanley, the regent, presented to the Chapter a gavel made from wood from the Esther Stanley house.

\* \* \* The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, held a monthly meeting December 4 at the home of the regent, Mrs. E. M. N. Morgan. A petition to the State Legislature urging the purchase of lands adjoining Fort Griswold, by the State, was signed by nearly all the members. Last June the Chapter placed a very handsome granite tablet to mark the grave of Fanny Ledyard, the "Ministering Angel of Fort Griswold," at Southold, L. I. At the last annual meeting all the officers were re-elected, except that Mrs. Christopher Morgan was elected regent instead of Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, who resigned, and Mrs. C. Hill for chaplain in place of Mrs. Emily D. Noyes, resigned.

#### ALABAMA.

\* \* \* Mrs. John M. Wyly called a meeting of ladies on December 4, at her home in Montgomery, to organize a local chapter.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

\*.\* The Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, held a meeting December 5, at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Remick. At the business meeting, presided over by the regent, Mrs. J. W. Cartwright, two new offices were created: vice-chapter regent and historian. After the business meeting Capt. Nathan Appleton made a brief but most interesting talk in memory of Lafayette.

\*.\* The Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton, held a public meeting at the residence of Mrs. George L. Munn, December 17, to arouse more interest in the Society. The chapter was organized a month ago, with only a few members.

## NEW YORK.

\*.\* At the quarterly meeting of the Oneida Chapter, held in the Georgia Porter Memorial Building, Utica, December 9, the attendance was large, and delegates and alternates to the National Congress were chosen. The membership of the Chapter is upwards of 100. The Chapter was entertained, December 11, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor. Dr. Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, lectured on some of the remarkable instances of the interposition of divine Providence in the cause of American independence during the war of the Revolution.

\*.\* The Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, met at the residence of Mrs. Kate Moss Ely, the regent, and was presented with its charter and by-laws.

\*.\* The Buffalo Chapter met November 25, Mrs Mary N. Thompson, regent, in the chair. She made a short address concerning Evacuation Day. Miss Maria Love gave the last of the series of talks upon "Public Schools." The next anniversary which will be observed by the Chapter will be "Pilgrims' Day," and many of its members are descendants from the Pilgrims.

\*.\* The Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, met November 25, at the residence of Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy; registrar, Mrs. G. Andrew Bourse; custodian, Mrs. Thomas Emory; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Halcomb; treasurer, Mrs. William Nottingham.

\*.\* The annual meeting of the Ondawa Chapter, Cambridge, was held at the home of Mrs. Willard Lawton, November 15. The officers elected for the coming year are: Regent, Mrs. B. P. Crocker; vice-regent, Mrs. Mary N. Hubbard; recording secretary, Mrs. R. R. Law; corresponding secretary, Miss Mattie H. McFarland; treasurer, Miss Mary McFarland; registrar, Mrs. Mitchell McFarland; historian, Mrs. F. H. T. Horsfield.

\*.\* The Regent and Committee of Safety of the Mahwewawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie, will present to the Legislature the coming session a bill asking for an appropriation for a monument to commemorate the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New York. A circular says that the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the sixty dele-

gates elected from New York State for a discussion of that subject, and assembled at the Court House in Poughkeepsie in June, 1788, is worthy of commemoration, not only on its own account, but also because of the characters of those making up the convention, among whom were Hamilton, Jay, and Livingston.

\*.\* The Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, gave a series of tableaux in the second week in December, called an Historical Pageant, which illustrated the ancient history of Kingston, or Atkarkarton, as the Indians called the site of the city, and some sketches from its more recent annals. The pageant was under the management of Mrs. Charles E. Fitch and aids.

\*.\* The Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh, had "an afternoon of history" at the home of Miss Emma J. Bradley, November 15. Mrs. Dr. Charles F. Allen read a paper on "A Pioneer of the Great West." Miss C. M. Leonard read "Stony Point for a Public Reservation."

\*.\* The Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, is devoting itself to the study of colonial history. A Parliamentary class has also been formed. As the members live in a large district it has been deemed advisable to appoint vice-regents in Fort Plain and Oneonta.

#### OHIO.

\*.\* The Cincinnati Chapter met socially November 25, at the residence of Mrs. Mary P. Buchanan. Miss Matilda Perin, Mrs. Nellie Judkins and Mrs. Harmit Greve contributed to the literary entertainment.

\*.\* The Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, held its November meeting at the Historical Society. Mrs. F. A. Kendall, regent, in the chair. A pleasant literary programme was contributed by Mrs. B. F. Taylor, Miss Neff, Mrs. P. H. Sawyer and Mrs. H. L. Morgan.

On December 11 the Chapter again met, when Mr. James M. Richardson gave an address on "The Fire Lands," which was followed with a talk by Mrs. Lizzie Hyer Neff, setting forth the purposes for which the organization was effected. The members then discussed various suggestions looking towards the keeping up of patriotism in the Society.

#### KENTUCKY.

\*.\* The Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport, met with Mrs. Richard Spaulding and elected the following officers for the coming year: Miss Nannie Hodge, regent; Mrs. Thomas Carouthers, vice-regent; Mrs. John Hodge, treasurer; Miss Fannie Force, registrar; Miss Anna Washington, secretary; Mrs. M. K. Jones, historian.

\*.\* The Lexington Chapter met with Mrs. Belle M. Coleman, December 6, and mapped out an attractive winter's programme. The chapter realized \$388.77 from the *Woman's Paper*, which Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. T. H. Clay edited. This fund will be used for marking historic spots in Kentucky. At this meeting Miss Laetitia Clay was elected regent and Mrs. M. C. Lyle, registrar.

## NEW JERSEY.

\*.\* At the annual meeting of the Nova Cæsarea Chapter, Newark, held November 18, the following officers were elected: State regent, Mrs. William S. Stryker, Trenton; regent of Nova Cæsarea Chapter, Mrs. David A. Depue; vice-regents, Mrs. Howard Richards, Elizabeth; Mrs. Charles Borcherling, Newark; Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Jersey City; Mrs. Cortlandt Parker, Newark; registrar, Mrs. Henry F. Starr, Newark; historian, Miss Mary Clark, Belvidere; treasurer, Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Newark; secretary, Miss L. Runyon, Newark.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

\*.\* The Continental Chapter met November 18. The regent, Mrs. Madison Ballinger, presided. An interesting paper on "The Women of the Revolution" was read by Mr. R. Grant Barnwell. Singing by the young ladies' chorus of the Daughters of the American Revolution, led by Miss Anna Yeatman, was a feature of the occasion. This chorus has recently been organized by Miss Ann Randolph Ball, and is composed of members of the Continental Chapter. A dialect poem, by Mrs. Lillian Rossell Messenger, and a paper on "Historic Deerfield," by Miss Susie Bryant, were other features of the programme.

\*.\* The first regular monthly meeting, under the newly elected officers of the Dolly Madison Chapter, was held, December 11, at the home of Miss Anna S. Mallett. After the transaction of business, the literary feature of the programme began with a reading by Mrs. Darwin, the historian of the Chapter, giving an interesting account of prominent incidents occurring in the month of December during the Revolution. Mrs. Draper read a paper which had been prepared by Miss Eugenia Washington to be read at the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Atlanta. Among the guests was Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who gave an entertaining talk about "Old Concord," and the great progress being made in the formation of the society, The Children of the American Revolution. The newly elected officers are: Mrs. Charles B. Bailey, regent; Mrs. J. Taber Johnson, vice-regent; Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison, recording secretary; Miss Grace L. Temple, corresponding secretary; Miss Mallett, registrar; Mrs. Darwin, historian; Mrs. John Joy Edson, treasurer.

\*.\* The Columbia Chapter was entertained by Mrs. W. W. Martin, November 12. After the transaction of Chapter business, a debate followed. The question, "Are we as Patriotic as our Revolutionary Sires?" was most ably discussed, Mrs. Hartsock and Miss Carrie Mildred Wilson taking the affirmative side, and Mrs. Anna S. Coleman, Mrs. Clinton Smith and Mrs. S. J. Broadus the negative.

\*.\* The Mary Washington Chapter held its annual meeting November 21, and an adjourned meeting December 3. Miss Mary Pearré, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Goodloe were elected delegates to the next continental congress. Mrs. Mary Sanger Foote was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy made by the death of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamb, but, upon declination of Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison was elected to the office.

## VERMONT.

\*.\* The annual meeting of Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, was held at the residence of Miss Roberts, November 11. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Mary Arthur; treasurer, Miss Mary Roberts; secretary, Miss Jennie A. Wood; registrar, Mrs. Bennett Turk; historian, Mrs. E. Henry Powell.

## VIRGINIA.

\*.\* The Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, met with the Advisory Board, November 25, to discuss a plan of the work to be carried on by the Chapter. After an address by the regent, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Col. Lamb read a paper containing some practical suggestions for interesting the community in promoting a patriotic spirit. It was determined to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Great Bridge, occurring on December 9, and committees were appointed to arrange entertainments in commemoration of the anniversary. The reception was largely attended and a very delightful evening was held. The rooms of the Chapter, in the residence of Mrs. Hugh N. Page, were handsomely decorated, and at the close of the exercises refreshments were served. A feature of the evening was the reading, by Mr. Robert M. Hughes, of an interesting paper especially prepared for this occasion.

\*.\* The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke, has given a series of entertainments to raise funds for the University of Virginia, which recently met with a great loss by fire.

\*.\* The Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, met December 12, with Miss Elvira Henry Miller.

\*.\* The Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, elected the following officers, November 15: Mrs. Barton Wise, regent; Miss Bell Perkins, vice-regent; Mrs. B. L. Purcell, recording secretary; Mrs. Decatur Axtell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Junius Morris, treasurer; Miss Mary Mann Page Newton, historian; Mrs. Theodore Whitfield, registrar.

## IOWA.

\*.\* Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, met with Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, November 21, when Mrs. Helen Peters was elected president; Mrs. Carrie Burbank, recording secretary; Mrs. Carrie M. Ogilvie, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Howard Howell, registrar; Mrs. C. H. Gaylord, treasurer; Mrs. C. S. Vose, chaplain; Mrs. W. H. Bailey, historian, and Mrs. C. B. Van Slyke and Miss Carrie Johnson, directors.

\*.\* The Clinton Chapter gave a colonial luncheon to its members at the home of Mrs. James Dwight Lamb, November 22. The guests were received by Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Mahin, the regent of the Clinton Chapter, and Mrs. Cooley, of Dubuque, State regent of Iowa, the honored guest of this occasion. After luncheon a programme of music and literature was contributed by Miss Van Kuran, Miss Olney, Miss Allen and Miss Auston. The annual meeting of the Chapter, for election, will be on January 7.

## RHODE ISLAND.

\*.\* The Pawtucket Chapter gave a reception in the old Starkweather mansion, November 20, in aid of the Women's College fund.

## MINNESOTA.

\*.\* The Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, met and formally perfected its organization at the home of the regent, Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams, November 30. The occasion drew together not only members of the new chapter, but also a number of their friends and members of the already existing St. Paul Chapter, the State regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, and Minnesota's vice-president general in the national organization, Mrs. J. Q. Adams. The formal programme was full of interest. Mrs. McWilliams gave an explanation of the reason for the choice of November 30 as the day from which to date the organization of the "Nathan Hale" Chapter. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Andrews, and Mrs. Werrick read the poem, "Nathan Hale." Mrs. J. Q. Adams read an interesting paper on the objects of the Society. Mrs. R. M. Newport, the State regent, gave a practical talk on the work of the Society.

\*.\* The Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. F. B. Semple, November 22. "The American Emblem—the Eagle"—was the title of a paper read by Mrs. C. H. Hunter.

## GEORGIA.

\*.\* The Chicago *Record* says:

The ladies of the Georgia Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution want the Illinois building as a permanent home and museum, and it would be a gallant and appropriate act if the legislature would pass a joint resolution donating it to them. The Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia have already many historic reliques, portraits, pictures, etc., sufficient to form a nucleus for a museum. They have been exhibited in the State House and other public buildings and ought to have a permanent home.

\*.\* The Atlanta Chapter entertained the Governor of Massachusetts, ladies and staff with a reception at the home of Mrs. William Dickson, November 15. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island and the Governor-elect of Kentucky were present. It was a brilliant assemblage of distinguished men and women, and altogether was one of the handsomest receptions that has been given during the exposition season.

## TENNESSEE.

\*.\* The Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, held its first meeting November 27, at the home of the regent, Miss Mary Temple. The feature of the meeting was the presentation and adoption of the coming year's historical programme by Mrs. H. G. Bayless. A Committee to draw up by-laws was appointed, composed of Mesdames Charles Perkins, Joshua Caldwell and John Allen. A paper was read by Miss Cinnie Boyd on the National Congress at Atlanta and the manner the 300 women delegates were entertained in the Gate City. The next feature of the meeting was a series of

eight questions asked by different members on the Constitution of the United States. The answers to these queries involved the ladies in some very lively discussions.

## WASHINGTON.

\*.\* The Rainier Chapter, Seattle, will take up, by permission of the Superintendent, a penny subscription in the public schools, on January 8, for the benefit of the fund being collected to raise a monument to F. S. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

## WISCONSIN.

\*.\* The Milwaukee Chapter is contemplating having a loan exhibit of colonial antiquities, and is receiving much encouragement in the scheme. The Chapter held its monthly meeting at the Athenæum, December 26. A paper was read by Miss Olive Merrill on "Homes and Social Customs of New England in Colonial Times."

## DELAWARE.

\*.\* The Cæsar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, met at the home of the regent, Miss Sophie Waples, December 7. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Mrs. Caroline Cloak Denison; treasurer, Miss Ella Turner; registrar, Mrs. Elizabeth Washington Cardesa; historian, Mrs. Katenne E. Arndt Graff. An address was made by the State regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, and papers of Revolutionary interest were read by members of the Chapter.

THE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE HOLLAND DAMES.—A society was incorporated, December 9, by several prominent ladies of New York City, to be known as the Daughters of the Holland Dames of New York. The object of the Society will be to perpetuate the memory and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, to collect documents, genealogical and historical, relative to the Dutch in America, and to erect a substantial memorial as a lasting tribute to the early Dutch settlers. The membership will be composed of ladies who are descendants of the early Dutch families who were prominent in the history of New York prior to the year 1685. The managers for the coming year are: Mrs. Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, Mrs. William Budd, Mrs. William Gihon and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel.

EVACUATION DAY was generally observed in New York City. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, of the Society of Colonial Wars, etc., celebrated the day at his home, Earle Cliff, formerly the Jumel Mansion, at St. Nicholas avenue and One-hundred-and-sixty-first street, by raising the American flag and firing a salute of thirteen guns at sunrise. The guns were two old 12-pounder field pieces that are said to be relics of the Revolutionary War. The General was assisted by his three sons. The salute was fired from the spot where, on November 25, 1783, a salute was fired by order of Gen. Washington to mark the evacuation of the city by the British troops. The Society of the War of 1812 superintended the raising of the flag in Battery Park by Christopher R. Forbes, a great-grandson of Mr. Van Arsdale, who

first hoisted the United States flag on the pole as the British sailed out of the harbor. Presentations of Washington's portrait was made on the day to public schools by the Society Sons of the American Revolution.

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.—The officers for the present year are as follows: Honorary president, Sir William Johnson, Bart.; president, Judge Würtele; first vice-president, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière; second vice-president, William Douw Lighthall, F. R. S. L.; treasurer, George Durnford; secretary, Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal; archivist, Rev. J. B. Pyke, M.A. The beginning of the archives and library are kept in the Chateau de Ramezay Museum at Montreal. Any inquiries would be received in a friendly manner.

IN A REVIEW OF M. Bourget's "Outre-Mer," in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* of November 15, we note with satisfaction the following appropriate observations by Gen. Meredith Read, ex-United States Minister to Greece, and now a resident of Paris, on the value of the various patriotic-hereditary societies in the United States, which THE HISTORICAL REGISTER represents.

In America there are many hereditary societies, agglomerations of culture, intellect and breeding. The mere fact that one is a member of any such gathering is a proof of his worth, for he can only be admitted upon the production of irreputable documentary evidence of his lineal descent from one who has played a distinguished role in our War of Independence or in American colonial affairs.

Take the Society of the Cincinnati, founded by Gen. Washington in 1793. Its object was the perpetuation of friendships that grew up during the Revolutionary War. Its colors were intended to keep green the recollection of the aid lent by the French to us at that period. And there are many such societies.

Now, these hereditary societies are going to be of incalculable value to our country. They have an educational value. They hold up for public emulation the great men of America, the great deeds they did and the noble lives they led.

I stand as the advance guard of a number of these societies. The spirit they inculcate runs all over the country from Boston to New Orleans, from Philadelphia to the Pacific. They are going to be an element of vast power. Individuality is a great thing, but the society of a country must have cohesion. And this cohesion is only developed by the things that tend to draw closer the bonds that knit society together. This network of associations all over the country will have an immense influence on public, moral and political life.

We need a higher tone; we stand in need of more elevation of sentiment, of less respect for "the almighty dollar." We must have more culture and higher thought.

#### NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

JAMES EDWARDS.—Information is wanted regarding the military record of James Edwards, who served under Gen. Braddock, and was severely wounded in battle, it is supposed, at Fort Duquesne. He also served through the Revolutionary War. It is believed that he lived in Pennsylvania at the time he first entered the army.

Paterson, N. J.

WILLIAM NELSON.

IS THERE in existence anywhere a list of the names of the eighty-three men who were with Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, during the War of the Revolution?

Chicago.

HORATIO L. WAIT.

MOORE, OR MORE.—Who was the wife of Joseph Moore, or More, Sr. (son of Rev. John Moore and Margaret Howells, of Southampton, L. I.), whom he married before 1698, and whom he mentions as "wife Sarah" in his will, proved May 30, 1726; also, what was the surname of the "wife Helena" of Joseph Moore, Jr., whose will was probated at Hopewell, N. J., November 26, 1757? Were these two Josephs father and son? What were the names of the children of these two families?

Utica, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN F. MAYNARD.

THE REVOLUTION OF '76.—In the November issue of THE REGISTER I find some queries by Judge Hoar. "The Revolution of '76" should be read in connection with the two papers on "The Old French War," which preceded it. These papers are not *history*, but a *historic review*, and their purpose was to give the continuity and march of events, their causes and their results. They were under no obligations to give statistics. My guides in the last paper are Mr. John Fiske's American Revolution, and a charming narration of the English raid, by Mr. Edwin G. Barrett, in "the Spirit of '76." The affair at Lexington was the first wanton act of war by the English army, and Pitcairn's volley left sixteen minute men killed and wounded on the ground. Parker's minute men delivered a scattering fire and retired. The English raid was April 19, 1775, the occupation of Bunker Hill, and the fight June 17, 1775, about two months after. I cannot accuse myself of carelessness. Authorities are Parkman, Perkins, France, Carlyle, Frederick, Holland's "Middle Ages," *Petit Hist. des Peuples Francais*, Green's "England," Alice Stafford Green's "Henry II.," etc.

Washington, D. C.

F. A. ROE.

BROWN.—In Vol. II of "The Manuscripts of the Rhode Island Historical Society" are several papers relating to Capt. Thomas Cheney's company, raised in Massachusetts for the expedition against Canada. The paper numbered 364 is entitled: "A State of the Pay of the Non-Commission Officers & Private Men of Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Cheney's Company in the

Regiment of Foot of w<sup>ch</sup> the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Brig<sup>r</sup> Genl Dwight is Colonel, raised in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay for His Majesty's Service for an Expedition against Canada in 1746 & dismissed from said service 31 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1747," which precedes a list of the names of the soldiers, the number of days' service and each man's full pay. The names are as follows: George Watkins, Sam<sup>l</sup> Scott, Andrew Stephens, William Chub, Sergeants; Nath Williams, Samuel Loomis, Aaron Ashley, Philip Bacon, Corporals; George Harris, Cotton Fletcher, Drum<sup>m</sup>; John Allen, Joseph Altenson, Samuel Bryan, Nicholas Brown, William Bancroft, Jonathan Ballard, Nathaniel Bacon, Abraham Bass, David Bishop, John Church, Isaac Corbin, Jonathan Church, Jabez Corbin, Stephen Collier, Stephen Corbin, Eliphalet Carpenter, Abel Drake, Samuel Dewey, Samuel Davison, Nathan Davis, Benj<sup>a</sup> Dike, Josiah Davis, William Edmonds, Azariah Ferry, John Franklin, Joshua Cary, Ebenezer Gale, Jonathan Gleason, Ebenezer Holden, William Hodges, Armour Hamilton, Simeon Hitchcock, William Halley, Thomas Higgins, Joseph Hall, Elisha Hatch, Samuel Hains, Benajah Hall, John Hallowell, Benjamin Harris, Benjamin Howes, Benjamin Hide, Nathan<sup>t</sup> Harrington, Samuel Jackson, Daniel Jackson, Ebenezer Jaques, Robert Keyes, William Loomis, Aaron Loomis, John Lafelen, John McDaniel, John McLain, Peter Marshall, James Maceright, William Man, William Mullin, William Negro, Cuffe Negro, Samuel Negro, Jonathan Olds, John Perkins, Christopher Perkinson, Gideon Pratt, Samuel Pegan, John Polley, John Rolfe, Paul Rich, Ephraim Rice, John Richardson, Benj<sup>a</sup> Robertson, Elisha Spencer, Benoni Sacket, Ephraim Stiles, Ephraim Smith, Joseph Sweatman, Samuel Stevens, Benj<sup>a</sup> Sacket, Thomas Stevens, Junr., Ebenezer Sayward, John Stacey, Steven Stringer, Benj<sup>a</sup> Scott, John Turner, Elijah Town, John Vene, Thomas Webster, Samuel Warfield, William Wakefield, John Woodberry, Joseph Wait. Can anyone inform me who is the Nicholas Brown in the above list? The name is the same as that of my paternal great-grandfather, born in Providence in 1729. He lived there all his life, and I can find no mention of his military service; but think it possible that in view of the great interest felt throughout the colonies in the war against the French, he may have joined a Massachusetts company. I shall be very grateful to anyone who can offer me any suggestions, or aid me in establishing the identity of this Nicholas Brown.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN.

Providence, R. I., December 5, 1895.

**BEALL—ADAMS—HOWARD—DOWNING.**—Wanted the lineage of the Beall family, of whom three brothers emigrated from Scotland to Maryland in the early colonial days; and of Ann Aldridge who married Robert L. Beall, in Frederick, Md., in 1787.

Also, wanted the ancestry of Casper and George Adams, brothers, who lived in or near Hagerstown, Md. George emigrated to Kentucky the latter part of the eighteenth century, probably about 1790. His nephew, Peter Adams, came to Kentucky in the early part of the present century. And to know ancestry of the wife of George Adams, who was Mary Magdalene Howard, of a prominent Maryland family.

Also, wanted the ancestry of William, John, Dr. Richard, Frank, Samuel, Mollie and Susie Downing, who emigrated from Harford county, Md., to Kentucky in 1790. Their father was from Yorkshire, England.  
Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.

MISS S. A. BEALL.

A CARD.—In reply to the statement published in your columns in the form of a letter from Miss Lillian Haymaker Evans, of Columbia, Pa., in which she claims priority of membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution over me, permit me to state the following: Having formed the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, I wrote Miss Ball, the then official clerk in the office of the National Society at Washington, to examine the records in her keeping, and report to me what my position was as to membership from Pennsylvania. She replied as follows:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

Will copy your application, but cannot get Miss Washington's signature until she returns to the city in about two weeks. Will then also deliver your other message. You are the *first* member from Pennsylvania.

Very truly,

1505 Pennsylvania Avenue.

M. R. BALL.

The method pursued by the compilers of the *Directory* upon which numbering Miss Evans bases her claim, I am unable to state. Miss Ball certainly had every opportunity to make a correct report to me, and, believing she did not intentionally do otherwise, I await her explanation. The true state of the case can be easily determined from date of application.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

MRS. KATHARINE SEARLE McCARTNEY,  
Regent Wyoming Valley Chapter, D. A. R.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 25, 1895.

WATTS.—Information is desired concerning ancestry of Gen. Frederick Watts, who came to this country from Ireland about 1760, although he is supposed to have been a Welshman. Served during Revolution and was commissioned brigadier-general Pennsylvania militia May 29, 1782. He married Jean Murray and died October 3, 1795, aged about seventy-six years.

Mechanicsburg, Pa.

MRS. GEORGE S. COMSTOCK.

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."—These words form the name of a *union*, not of a *confederacy*, hence to use *it*, the *single* name, in conjunction with a verb in the *plural* is wrong. One should not say "The United States of America *are* a great nation;" but, "The United States of America *is* a great nation."

English writers, either through ignorance or contempt, sometimes affect the first form. No patriotic American would use any but the last.

For one or the other of the above reasons our British cousins often talk about "the States," thus conveying the idea of disjointed plurality. As this is false and derogatory to America, all self-respecting Americans will be careful never to use the term when speaking of their *nation*; but,

on the contrary, will invariably call it "The United States," or, simply "America," both of which are parts of our country's full name, which is, "The United States of America," and therefore it is that its citizens are *Americans*, in addition to being Americans in consequence of having been born within the bounds of the Americas, this latter being the term in its widest sense, while the former is its most restricted and particular.

Let us have no more placing of a plural verb after The United States of America, or further nonsense about *its* citizens not being Americans, for such they are three times over; first, from being within the bounds of the Americas; secondly, as within those of North America; and thirdly, in a particular and *exclusive* way, by being the citizens of The United States of America.

## AN AMERICAN.

PARKER—TURNER.—Can anyone tell me anything in regard to John Parker and his wife, who lived at the corner of Chatham and Broadway, New York City? They were related to the Livingston family. After the death of John Parker his widow married Mr. John McCartney. Information desired also in regard to the descendants of John Turner, of the *Mayflower*.

Louisville, Ky.

HENRY J. LEWIS.

LINCOLN—RANDALL—PALMER.—Would like the address of the family historian or anyone having genealogical information of the above families of New England.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. G. STORY, 21 Herkimer street.

DE FOREST.—The article on the Founder of New York and the de Forest family mentioned in the article leads me to believe that one of that family settled in the island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, quite early in the history of that island. The de Forest sugar plantations were valuable, and one especially, "Mt. Victory," made a deep impression upon me when quite a child. My father rented the manor as a country residence and we lived there for some time. I mention this de Forest incident, as there seems to be some little doubt as to the place where the de Forests settled, whether on the Hudson or in the West Indies.

New York.

MARY F. FOSTER.

JONES—ROBERTS.—Wanted copy of record of marriage of John, son of Evan Jones, and Sidney, daughter of Phineas Roberts, which took place 1779 or 1780. Also any information of Hugh Jones, of Cumru township, Berks county, died in 1734.

426 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

WM. MAC LEAN, JR.

SPRAGUE.—In Heitmans' "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army" appears the name of John Sprague (Mass.), surgeon's mate 18th Continental Infantry, January 1 to December 31, 1776. I am anxious to ascertain the pedigree and descendants of said John Sprague. I have the following names, but have no knowledge as to whether either one is identical with the officer named by Heitman. John Sprague, born at Cambridge, June 2, 1718, married Elizabeth Delbrude and died at Dedham,

1797. He was a graduate of Harvard and an M. D. John Sprague (son of above), born at Boston, June 2, 1752, married Rebecca Chambers, and died at Dedham, April 17, 1800; also a graduate of Harvard and an M. D. Fort Wadsworth, S. I. H. W. HUBBELL, Capt. 1st Artillery.

DE LA MAITRE.—I would be very grateful for any information concerning the family of Hester de la Maitre, who married Simon Van Ness in New York in 1700. Was she the daughter of Jans or Isaac de la Maitre? 821 Lombard street, San Francisco, Cal. I. J. M.

DEMING—SHEAFFE.—What was the ancestry of Mary Sheaffe, who married, July 24, 1645, in Weathersfield, Conn., Thomas Deming? She died August 21, 1706. What was Thomas Deming's ancestry, and what were the names of his children?

Utica, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN FREDERICK MAYNARD.

WARREN.—Was Richard Warren, of the *Mayflower*, a son of Richard Warren, of Stanton, Glouc., whose pedigree and arms are printed in "The Visitations of Gloucestershire," 1623 (Harleian Society Publications)? And was said Richard Warren, of Stanton, the "Richard Warren of Stainton falcely usurped Armes which were defaced and he dislaymed" to be no gentleman, or "Neither gentilman of Bloud anncstry nor Armes," "at Teuxburey the 15 of August 1623"? See p. 197, "Gloucestershire Visitations," Har. Soc. Pub. K. C. B.

PLOT AGAINST WASHINGTON.—At a meeting of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, November 14, the following interesting and hitherto unpublished letter of Washington's was read:

VALLEY FORGE, Feb. 28, 1778.—Dear Sir: This instant returning from the committee and finding the post here, you must put up with a line or two in acknowledgment of your favor of the 16th inst., from New York, instead of a long letter, which it was my intention to have written you.

I thank you sincerely for the part you acted at York respecting C—y, and believe with you that matters have and will turn out very different to what that party expected. G—s has involved himself in his letters to me in the most absurd contradictions. M— has brought himself into a scrape that he does not know how to get out of with a gentlemen of this State, and C—, as you know, is sent upon an expedition which all the world knew, and the event has proved, was not practicable.

In a word, I have a good deal of reason to believe that the machination of this junta will recoil upon their own heads, and be a means of bringing some matter to light which, by getting me out of the way, some of them thought to conceal.

Remember me in the most affectionate terms to all my old friends and acquaintances in Alexandria, and be assured that, with unfeigned regard, I am, sir, your affectionate friend,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The blanks in the above letter are to be filled as follows: G—s, Gates; C—y, Conway; M—, Mifflin.

This valuable contribution to history was exhibited by Dr. James Dudley Morgan, to whose greatuncle by marriage, Col. John Fitzgerald, of Alexandria, a member of Washington's staff, the letter was addressed.

#### BOOK NEWS.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & Co. published at Christmas a remarkably fine art work entitled "Annals of Westminster Abbey," by E. T. Bradley (Mrs. Murray Smith), with an introduction by her father, Dean Bradley. The book, which has been in preparation for several years, contains nearly two hundred illustrations by W. Hatherell, R. I., and H. M. Paget. The head and tail pieces, representing interesting spots in the old abbey, and the initial letters and emblematic cover, have been specially designed by prominent artists. The text has been set in new type and the initials are printed in red and black. The work contains an etching by Francis Walker, A. R. P. E. This sumptuous volume gives the romance and life of the abbey, and does not deal with architectural details.

AT THE present time a good cyclopaedia seems to be a necessary of life, one of those adjuncts of a well-regulated household that can not be dispensed with if its members are to mingle in intelligent society and not appear ignorant or foolish. The newest claimant for public favor and everyday usefulness is Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia, of which the eighth and concluding volume has just been issued by D. Appleton & Co., of New York.

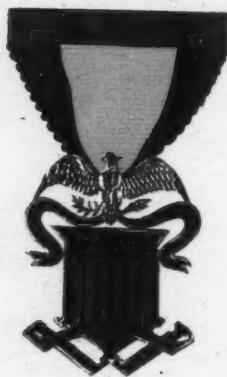
MR. CHILD has etched a series of pictures of the olden times of Fairfield, Conn., and brought them out in book form.\* Originally his subject matter was a series of twelve lectures delivered by him before the Eunice Dennir Burr Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution of Fairfield. He tells in a charming manner of the Puritans, the Pilgrims, the trainbands, witchcraft and witches, and the burning of Fairfield by the British, the social atmosphere and domestic affairs of the town of colonial and Revolutionary times. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated with a score of photogravures.

MISS DOROTHY LAMON contributes the latest book † to the ever growing library of Lincolniana, compiled from the letters, MS. and anecdotal reminiscences of her father, Ward Hill Lamon, an early and intimate friend of President Lincoln, and United States Marshal of District of Columbia during Mr. Lincoln's Administration. The book is one of the brightest and chatty sketches of Mr. Lincoln's life and contains much that is not found in any other biography of him.

\* "An Old New England Town, Sketches of Life, Scenery, Character." By Frank Samuel Child. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$2.00.

† Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, 1847-1865. By Ward Hill Lamon, edited by Dorothy Lamon. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.50.

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Insignia of the  
Society of Daughters of the Revolution.